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# College and Research Libraries

January 1956

VOLUME 17  
NUMBER 1

*Bi-monthly and Future Program of  
College and Research Libraries*

*Coordination of Faculty Services*

*Use of TAAS in Out-of-Print Book  
Searching*

*Problems in the Application of Uniform  
Coordinates Including*

*Proposed Expansion of the Library of  
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## Bimonthly and Future Program of COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES

**D**URING THE SPRING of 1955 a questionnaire was sent to members of ACRL asking for comments on the format and contents of COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES and for suggestions of ways for improving the journal. The purpose of this brief statement is to report on the results of the questionnaire.

Out of a total distribution of 5,072 blanks, 1,429, or 28% of the total, were returned by readers. For those who were interested enough to reply, there was a serious effort on their part to assist the Editors, and many readers provided specific suggestions.

*Features.* Practically all of the features of *C&RL* are considered useful by most of the readers contributing comments. There was an especially strong following for "Selected Reference Books," "New Periodicals," "Reviews," and "News from the Field." Such features as "Personnel" and "Statistics" claimed less interest. "Notes from the ACRL Office" and "ACRL Minutes" were considered desirable, but like the reports of most meetings and actions of organizations, were of least interest.

Conflicting opinions were held by some of the members in regard to the coverage by "Personnel" and "News." Some suggested that the scope of these features was not large enough, and a smaller number preferred greater selection so that the presently allotted space could be used for additional articles.

Although a total of 893 readers reported that they used "Statistics" regularly, 1,101 indicated that they would have no objection to their appearance in some source other than *C&RL*. During this year the question of the publication of the "Statistics" will be considered by

the Committee on Statistics and the editorial staff.

*Format.* Actually, there were only 11 comments directly concerning the format of the journal. These referred to printing fonts and the crowded make-up of pages. It is expected that new printing arrangements may be accompanied by improvement in format. Particularly wanted were captions in articles and in such features as "News." Authors have sometimes in the past complained about the addition of captions to sections of their papers; they can help by supplying such divisions themselves. Attention was also called to the use of broad titles to describe articles which warrant more specific titles.

*Advertising.* About two-thirds of the readers responding indicated that they used the advertisements for information concerning books, supplies, and other items. Only one person suggested the removal of advertising.

*Distribution of C&RL.* Of the 1,042 readers who answered the queries on the use of the issues of *C&RL*, 539 reported that only they read their copies. Two people read issues received by 147 members, and several examine those received by 356 readers.

*Articles.* The largest amount of comment was concerned with the articles. One can only report after reading the remarks that all articles have some interest for some readers. It would not be unfair to state, however, that the readers uniformly requested articles which have to do with library practice. An unusually large number were appreciative of the descriptions of operations, particularly if they were new approaches, in specific libraries. Imaginative proposals for mas-

tering pressing problems were also wanted. Surveys of practices in groups of libraries had an appeal to a large number of readers, particularly if conclusions were reached on desirable practices. A fairly large group asked if more articles applying to problems of the smaller library could not be included in future issues. Articles evaluating equipment were regarded as especially useful. Five or more readers requested articles on the following subjects: academic status, acquisitions (problems of college libraries, film libraries, salary increments, library-administration relations), audio-visual work, buildings (layout, furniture and equipment), cataloging (cataloging-reference relations, cataloging problems in small libraries), circulation (charging systems for college libraries, comparative methods), college libraries (role of library in general education, the library staff in the academic situation, staff-administration relationships, building book collections), cooperation (in acquisitions, areas of subject responsibility, bibliographical centers, deposit libraries), exhibits, faculty-library relationships, history of libraries, personnel (problems, administration, personnel practices), reading (importance of content of books to librarians, ways to encourage staff reading, ways to encourage reading of undergraduates), reference service (interlibrary cooperation, extending resources, solution of difficult reference questions, extending services, services in public libraries, controlled studies of various aspects, reference-cataloging relationships, training of reference librarians), research projects (listing of studies completed in library schools or in libraries), reviews (covering more evaluation of titles), science libraries, small college libraries, surveys (reports on individual libraries, management surveys and work simplification), teachers college libraries (administration, book selection, role of AACTE, use of the library, studies of effects of reading, how

to teach with books), technical processes (subject divisional arrangement, order procedures), and use of the library (methods of increasing use, library handbooks).

The Editor and the editorial staff are gratified by the interest shown by the members in the questionnaire. We are quite proud of the bouquets which were included in the forms which were returned. We are constantly conscious of shortcomings, and are grateful for the occasional, unsolicited suggestions. The Editor and the staff consistently try to learn of studies which have been completed or are in progress, and solicit papers from the field. As the official journal of ACRL, we are concerned about publishing papers presented at the Association's conferences, minutes of meetings, and other activities related to the group. This is probably as it should be. At the present time, although we are embarking on a bimonthly basis, there is no indication that additional space will be forthcoming in the journal. Space limitation, therefore, restricts somewhat the possibility of presenting all phases of our work that the readers would like to see included. Perhaps in time this limitation will be minimized.

A journal is as strong as its members would like to make it. The editorial staff members have been exceedingly helpful in the past in reviewing papers submitted by ACRL members and others. We try to eliminate those topics which have been covered in the literature in either book form or in periodicals, but we sometimes run a paper which emphasizes a point of view which bears repeating, if there is a new slant involved. The protest by some reference librarians and librarians of small colleges that we have neglected their areas can be helped by spelling out the situations, conditions, or operations which require study. The "A-V Clearing House," introduced in the July, 1955, issue, is designed to

*(Continued on page 40)*

## The Coordination of Faculty Services

*Mr. Abbott is librarian of Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas; Mr. Kaser is assistant in gifts and exchanges, University of Michigan Library.*

THERE HAS BEEN considerable discussion recently about providing better library service and facilities to the undergraduate. Many universities are thinking in terms of undergraduate libraries, either of the Lamont type or of the lower divisional variety developed at Iowa. Colleges, too, are developing their own adaptations of these plans. It does not appear, however, that equivalent attention is being given to another major component of academic library clientele: the faculty member.

From the service point of view, the faculty member has been the forgotten man in library thinking for some time. There seems to be an assumption that he is mature, that he has fulfilled his research apprenticeship, and that he ought to know how to get what he wants out of a collection of books. The result is that he has been left largely to his own devices. He has a few troubles, but he usually feels that many of these are the fault of the library. He may be right. The fact is, however, that the average faculty member can get along only "pretty well" in a library. Certainly there must be more effective means for dealing with his needs than those currently in use.

Under the functional system of library organization the two chief service areas are the reference and circulation departments. A large share of the problems of the faculty member, however, are of a different nature from those with which these departments are designed to deal.

The faculty member comes to the library to do research, to see how he can relate class assignments to the library's resources, to plan a new course, to discuss the development of the library's collections in his area of specialty. A half century ago he would probably have taken all these problems to the chief librarian, but today that position is filled by a busy administrator. The instructor is confronted instead with a battery of officers and underlings, each with his own separate area of responsibility. He is fortunate if he can find a single person who has competence in, interest in, or responsibility for, his field of interest.

Yet why should this situation exist? There are probably more people with advanced subject training working in libraries today than ever before. Many specialists are being assimilated into the library's order, catalog, reference, and circulation departments, or into divisional or departmental libraries, where their subject training is often subordinated, sometimes overwhelmingly, to their other duties. Undoubtedly such specialists could do much more to assist the faculty member if, for purposes of administrative facility, they were not tied to a particular department.

It is the purpose of this paper to suggest that if these specialists could be released from their more general library duties and each given the responsibility of assisting the faculty member in their mutual area of specialization, library-faculty relations could be greatly improved. As a staff officer, the province of such a specialist would cut horizontally across all conventional lines of library departmentalization, thus enabling him to give many services "between the

lines." Depending upon local circumstances, he might deal with only one academic department, or he might be concerned with several related departments. In some instances his function might cut across several departments, but not fully include any of them. In actual practice it might be more suitable to call him the "Historical Studies Librarian," or the "Slavic Studies Librarian," or some other similar term more precisely descriptive of his duties.

In addition to his advanced subject training, this specialist would have an extensive knowledge of the library, its catalogs, its collections, and its peculiarities—those ever-present individualistic elements which only the history of the institution can explain. Besides having a wide familiarity with bibliographical tools, he would know something of the historical development of his subject, be familiar with the book trade, and have a basic knowledge of the principles of bibliographical description. He should have training in foreign languages. He should be acquainted with the existence in other libraries of research collections pertaining to his subject. He should be expected to belong to professional organizations in his special subject area as well as to the appropriate library associations.

In the way of research assistance, he would not only compile bibliographies for faculty members, as is already being done in some academic libraries, but he would also abstract articles and books, arrange for translations of articles written in languages outside the linguistic competence of the instructor, search for, collect, and organize data, carry on correspondence with other research libraries regarding materials; in short, do everything useful to the researcher with the exception of the actual interpretation of the data. Since he would devote much of his time to this type of work, he could presumably do it better, more accurately, efficiently, and rapidly than an in-

structor, who, because of his other academic obligations, can devote only a few hours a week to its accomplishment. This principle has long been recognized in legislative reference services at both the federal and state levels.

The obligations of the librarian in this type of work would extend well beyond the research assistance function. Since he would be almost as much a member of the academic department as of the library staff, he might well be obligated to attend all departmental faculty meetings, acting as a resource person to the faculty in library problems. He might well serve on dissertation committees. In this capacity he would be especially helpful in the beginning stages when the subject of the dissertation is being assessed in terms of the available library resources. It would be his duty to keep informed regarding the assignments being given by instructors. In this way he would be in a position to make suggestions that would keep such assignments realistically related to the resources of the collections. On the other hand, he would be able to see that the library anticipated the demands that would be made upon it. When new courses were being considered, his advice regarding the library's resources in the area would be valuable. He himself would probably be the natural person to teach courses in bibliography and to lecture on library use and facilities.

One of the more important functions of this specialist would be as bibliographer in his subject area, where he would be charged with a major part of the responsibility for the systematic development of the book collections. He would inform faculty of available items likely to be of interest. Faculty requests would go through him for his suggestions, if not approval. He could work closely with the director and the department in locating and assessing special collections that might be purchased or

obtained for the library as gifts. He would aid in filling in gaps in the collections that might be called to his attention by new instructors. In short, he would keep his bibliographical acumen at all times at the faculty's disposal. Conceivably, over a period of time, as the faculty learned respect for his scholarly integrity, it might choose to relinquish to him the major burden of book selection.

There are, of course, many other ways in which such a person could facilitate the faculty member's work with the library's collections. He could see that a dictating machine is available to the faculty member who chooses to take his notes on tapes or wires or cylinders. The same could be true of typewriters, photocopying devices, or whatever other mechanical conveniences science is making available. He could have student assistants search current periodicals, notifying faculty members when articles appear on subjects in which they have indicated their interests. He could see that local indexes were maintained of subject materials which do not receive that treatment from usual indexing media. He could keep informed as to the location of other research collections; and he should be free to travel to consult such collections when a particular research problem being pursued demands. Experience and imagination would indicate other areas in which such a librarian could render valuable service to the faculty member.

Of course the specialist's services need not be confined to the faculty. Certainly he frequently would be called upon by the library staff itself to assist in solving complex classification problems and in answering reference questions that required special knowledge. If the undergraduate had needs that the reference department was unable to fill, the student could consult the specialist. Graduate students would consult him more often, but since they are expected

to perform for themselves certain academic "finger exercises" as part of their educational experience, they would receive more guidance than active assistance. Probably the specialist's services would not be too much in demand by students, however, because their concern with the library is unidimensional; they are interested in it only as a source of information. The faculty member not only shares this concern, but in addition has obligations regarding the selection of books and the coordination of his course work with the resources and services of the library.

In addition to the better service and better book collections that would result from such a program, it would seem reasonable to expect several other fortunate developments. For example, it is probable, that such assistance would further stimulate productive research in the campus community. It should help to minimize further departmentalization of the collections, since in the performance of his duties the specialist would be providing many of the services that the faculty expects to gain under the departmental arrangement. It would help to raise the status of librarians among academic personnel. The creation of such a position would make the profession more attractive to capable persons with strong subject backgrounds. In addition to being an excellent training ground for higher administrative responsibility, it would also be an area in which capable people not interested in administrative work might rise to the top of the profession.

It is not supposed that full acceptance of this service could be established overnight. In some areas there would be skepticism. Advances would have to be made a step at a time; there would have to be adaptations to fit local conditions. For example, the local library would probably find it impracticable to establish immediately a department of sub-

*(Continued on page 40)*

## The Use of TAAB in Out-of-Print Book Searching

*Mr. Jacob is order librarian, Michigan State College Library.*

HOW TO ACQUIRE out-of-print publications fairly expeditiously and at reasonable prices is a perennial problem in college and university libraries. With enrollments increasing and graduate and research programs being expanded the demand for books and monographs no longer available from the publishers is a growing one. Usually the publications are needed for special research and graduate program activities. There is, however, a constant demand for certain titles needed for undergraduate reserve reading lists. The filling-in of the library's holdings, generally, also necessitates some provision for the acquisition of out-of-print materials.

In the libraries of larger institutions the accumulation of order cards for out-of-print items can assume alarming proportions within a few years' time. The criteria, of course, that determine which items requested shall go into desiderata lists will affect the size of the accumulation. If a library were to consider all items routinely requested, but found to be out of print, and all items from second-hand dealers' catalogs reported "sold" as legitimate searching items, the desiderata lists would naturally grow quickly. If, on the other hand, the burden of urgency is placed on the requester, the lists are usually kept manageable. Second-hand dealers' items reported "sold" may be so reported to the requester with or without the suggestion that the item can be searched for. A

routine request for an item found to be out of print may be returned to the faculty member concerned either with the simple notation that it is out of print or with a form slip suggesting that if the item is urgently needed it can be searched for. In any case some control over the size of desiderata lists and some provision for occasional weeding of searching files are desirable.

There are, of course, various methods of searching for out-of-print books. The commonest procedure, probably, is to type a list of items from the order cards and to submit it to an established dealer who offers a searching service. It is desirable, in this case, to keep a carbon of the list which can be checked as items are offered and which can give a quick indication of the progress of the searching effort. Some libraries put a time limit on the list and notify the dealer to this effect. The unlocated items are then listed with another dealer.

Another method of handling the out-of-print problem involves members of the library staff indirectly doing their own searching.<sup>1</sup> Order cards are filed into a desiderata file in the order department and newly received dealers' catalogs are regularly checked against this file. It is argued that with this method a fair percentage of books are found expeditiously and that the prices are lower than if a searching service has to find specific books on a specific list.

There are, of course, other methods of finding out-of-print books and there are

<sup>1</sup> Maurice F. Tauber, "Desiderata Files," *Stcherb-Hafner Book News*, V (October, 1950), 2.



permutations and combinations involving these and also involving such things as subject specialization and dealers who specialize. It is proposed, however, in this short paper, to treat a method used by some libraries and one which has seemed, in our experience with it at Michigan State College, to be superior to other methods in numerous respects. Other libraries, doubtless, have used this procedure more extensively than we have; however, it is hoped that a specific account of results obtained by us over a period of several years may be of interest.

I should like to report on our experience with the searching service offered by *TAAB Weekly* which is also variously known as *The American Antiquarian Booksellers' Weekly* and as *The Library Bookseller*. This publication is a kind of weekly depository of library want lists and is circulated from its office in Philadelphia<sup>2</sup> to around 125 booksellers. The participating book dealers are somewhat concentrated in the New York-Philadelphia area. However, many dealers in New England, the Middle West, the West Coast and some even in Great Britain are active in the project. When want lists are received from libraries they are inserted, free of charge, usually within a week or so. Long lists are staggered over several issues of *TAAB*.

In approximately two weeks dealers begin quoting directly to the library on its want list. The quoting progresses alphabetically down the want list and this facilitates the clerical work of coordinating the quotations. Under our procedure, when quotation cards are received, order cards corresponding to the items quoted on are withdrawn from the desiderata file. The items on our carbon copy of the typed want list are checked as quotations are received so that as new offers are received in the days following, we can see at a glance whether the order

card has been removed previously.

It is advantageous to have a large table, or some spacious area (to offer a homely suggestion), in order that quotation cards and order cards can be laid out for coordinating and comparison purposes. One title may be offered five or ten times over a period of a week or so. Also, some dealers offer eight or ten items on one card while others will quote on just one title. A decision has to be made among the various quotations not only on the price but also on the most favorable grouping of the orders. That is, a slightly higher price may be paid for one item because it can be bought with three or four other titles from the same dealer thus reducing overhead on the processing of orders.

When a decision has been made on an individual offer the dealer's card can be returned with the request either to send the item or to hold it for an official order. Our practice is to return all cards when the items are not taken, with notations that lower quotations or earlier offers were received.

Over a period of several years we have sent *TAAB* seven want lists. The subject matter has been quite general in character. There has been some concentration in the areas of English and American literature, history, Americana, public speaking, business education and, to some extent, in pure and applied science. As indicated earlier, quotations were received in about two to three weeks after the lists were sent in. The results on the lists were as follows: list 1, 80 titles listed, 27 quoted on; list 2, 111 titles, 68 quoted on; list 3, 507 titles, 258 quoted on; list 4, 88 titles, 47 quoted on; list 5, 48 titles, 15 titles quoted on; list 6, 781 titles, 363 quoted on; list 7, 123 titles, 54 quoted on. The overall figure is 832 titles quoted on out of 1738 titles listed, or 47%. The library accepted about 90% of the titles offered and the average price paid per title was \$4.48.

<sup>2</sup> Address: 529 South Melville Street.

An important feature of *TAAB* service is the competitive aspect of the quotations. In the opinion of the writer the majority of the offers could be described as "quite reasonable." In many cases, as might be expected, the prices were actually lower than the original list prices. In other cases where the prices asked were somewhat higher, especially where there were few quotations or only one, it was difficult to judge as to reasonableness. An interesting sidelight was the consistency with which a few dealers almost always overpriced their offers. Needless to say, unless these items were desperately needed they were refused.

This paper does not present any statistical comparisons between the *TAAB* method of acquiring out-of-print books and the method involving the use of a single searcher. In order to achieve a valid comparison with regard to speed of acquisition and to prices, the same list of titles would have to be used in both methods. However, if personal experience leading to definite impressions about both procedures can be the basis of comparison, the comments that follow may be of some value.

I should like to summarize what seem to be the advantages and the disadvantages of the *TAAB* method of finding out-of-print books. In the first place, an appreciable percentage of titles can be secured expeditiously. The fact that within three or four weeks approximately a hundred dealers see the want list assures that action will be prompt. It would seem unlikely that a single searcher could have the clerical help to equal *TAAB's* performance in this respect.

As has been indicated before, *TAAB* service, with a competitive quotation system in effect, provides titles on the whole at reasonable prices. It is not a little illuminating to observe the trend of prices on specific titles and it is interesting that often a majority of quotations will be at the lowest figure.

There are certain disadvantages in the

*TAAB* approach. It might be thought of as an expeditious, intensive, but short-lived method. The quotations come in steadily until the list is covered. Thereafter, practically no further quotations will be received. The order librarian must then re-list the titles not secured either with a single searcher or, after a lapse of time, again with *TAAB*. This may involve considerable extra clerical work. A single dealer service will usually be a long-time effort and will be clearly preferable in this respect.

During the intensive but short-lived response to a list there is a concentrated work load put upon the order department in coordinating the offers making the decisions on them, and attending to all the clerical details involved. In cases where a particular edition of a book is wanted, it must be ascertained whether the quotation is for the correct edition. Since numerous dealers are involved, accuracy in linking the correct dealer with the specific titles must be observed. Finally, although we did not list many foreign language titles with *TAAB*, relatively few of the ones we listed were found.

A few suggestions regarding the use of *TAAB* service may be of value. For most general want lists it would seem that a combination of the use of *TAAB*, as first, and a single dealer for the remaining titles would be effective. Some libraries might find *TAAB* useful only for out-of-print titles needed urgently, in which case other desiderata items could be listed with a slower but more persistent service. Also, certain differentials regarding subject matter might be observed. *TAAB's* performance is undoubtedly best for general, English language material. Lastly, a suggestion would be that more short lists be sent to *TAAB* rather than fewer long lists. A long list can be broken up and sent at intervals to prevent too continuous a work load due to the intensive short-run response

(Continued on page 40)

## Problems in the Application of Uniterm Coordinate Indexing

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THE LIBRARY of the National Security Agency has completed the organizational and experimental work necessary for the creation of a large-scale uniterm coordinate index. Production is now on a routine basis. Over 70,000 documents have been cataloged. This report is written at this time to make our experience available to other librarians who may be considering the use of this system.

We wish we could answer all the questions that have been raised about coordinate indexing in the literature. Many earnest librarians with very considerable professional experience have been deeply troubled by its potential pitfalls. Perhaps we have been very lucky. Perhaps the pitfalls will vanish in any other large-scale test. We do not know. We can report only that our system works. We do not know of any other means to gain such tight control of large masses of documents so economically and rapidly.

There have been problems, however; and some of them were formidable. Our version of the uniterm system of coordinate indexing is certainly not the last word in desirable development. It contains some of the whimsical invention and much of the rough-and-ready crudities of Henry Ford's Model "T" automobile. But, like the Model "T," it runs. As will be apparent in the account that follows, we have had to introduce many

adaptations and changes of the system as originally outlined in the literature. Since we were pioneering, matching our wits against the new system day by day has been challenging. We hope that in solving our own problems we have made a contribution to the developing science of documentation.

For any reader unfamiliar with the uniterm system of coordinate indexing, the scheme is conceived as follows: The ideas presented in the title of a document, *plus additional ideas embodied in the text* if the title is not sufficiently descriptive, are broken up into separate words, dubbed "uniterms." The document is assigned an arbitrary number. A 5" x 8" master index card is prepared for each uniterm, and the number assigned to a document is registered on all of the uniterm cards that describe that document. Thus, the uniterm card bearing the heading CATALOG will have inscribed on it the document number of every report having anything of moment to do with catalogs or cataloging. A document that is a catalog of spare parts for automobile windshield wipers will have its number recorded on each of the following cards: CATALOG, AUTOMOBILE, WINDSHIELD, WIPER, PARTS. To find this document, the above cards are compared. Wherever the identical number appears on two or more cards, that number represents a document wherein the ideas intersect, i.e., coordinate.

We thought our first problem was the creation of a list of these uniterms for our subject matter. Here, however, our experience recommends three immedi-

ate departures from the system as proposed by Documentation, Inc.

1. Let the documents themselves generate their own uniterms. Catalog 1,000 documents. They will produce about 1,000 uniterms. Weed this list carefully, combining synonyms. With this core, catalog another 1,000 reports, using the "approved" basic list where possible, and then repeat the weeding operation. Once some 8,000 uniterms have been chosen, the rate of addition falls off very rapidly, even in highly varied subject matter. The curve begins to grow nearly flat when between 40,000 and 50,000 documents have been cataloged. The useful limits of a uniterm vocabulary are so soon reached that above 10,000 terms only highly specific items, such as new trade names and equipment designations, need to be added.

2. Forget all about "free" and "bound" terms as set forth in the literature of the subject. "Bound" terms almost inevitably free themselves sooner or later, and the intermediate step serves only to make extra work. Multiple words, however, should be used for exact description of concepts, wherever the idea expressed is a unit.

3. From the start, use *see* and *see also* references on the headings of uniterm cards, in accordance with standard library practice. We have found no other satisfactory solution for problems of near synonyms, for synonyms-in-some-meanings of words, and for all the other perplexities born of the fact that uniterm coordinate indexing uses the living fabric of language for its base.

Our next problem was the discovery that we needed to develop satellite indexes around our coordinate index. Here the needs of libraries will no doubt differ, but we soon found that in the coordinate index we were building a heavy-duty machine unsuitable for light work. We decided to employ traditional library methods for all types of document reference questions they served

best, and to turn to the coordinate index where traditional methods broke down when laden with the peculiar burdens which documents engender. The combination of old and new methods has turned out to be an unexpectedly harmonious arrangement.

Problems of work flow came next. Our system as it finally evolved represents the solution of a series of problems in practical operation and hence may be of interest. Because the approach lends itself so readily to rapid processing, attention paid to "time and motion" pays large dividends in total production. Our basic requirements perhaps differ little from those of a great many libraries:

A collection of at least 200,000 technical reports and other documents needed improved information control. They were scattered throughout the organization in several dozen informal collections. A good many individual office files also needed to be surveyed. Each collection, small and large, had been organized according to a scheme chosen by its compilers. No professionally built catalogs existed. Large numbers of duplicate copies of reports were known to be wasting file space among various collections. The total number of reports to be processed probably approached one million.

The task was to weed out the duplicates, select items from the remaining originals which were worth keeping, and to create an index for them without assembling a definitive central collection. A central index was desired but a central file could not be contemplated: among the wealth of duplicates, too many items were unique and were required for frequent reference use in the departments then holding them.

Our organization is built on four teams of three members each, with a support group of twelve people located at the central cataloging department. Three teams operate in the "field," visit-

ing any desired component of the agency's organization and cataloging its documents. The fourth, a "home" team, operates in the central department in association with the support group, and is responsible solely for cataloging newly issued reports. Each team has a "leader" who is responsible for its entire, independent operation, including public relations with the people whose files he is organizing. He is also the uniterm cataloger for his team. He is assisted by a descriptive cataloger and by a clerk.

At the beginning of the operation performed on any file drawer of documents, the clerk of the team copies only the titles in informal lists. Once daily he returns to check these against the authority title file in the central catalog department. Duplicates of documents already cataloged are noted. Upon returning to his team, the clerk rubber-stamps these items "Duplicate Copy." Henceforward, these may be destroyed with confidence when no longer needed locally. The remainder are stamped "Record Copy" with a space provided for registering a permanent index number. These originals provide the team with the material for the ensuing day's work.

Because desk space is usually limited in the office being visited, each team is restricted to one typewriter, normally operated by the descriptive cataloger. The descriptive cataloging is performed directly on fanfolds. Because of the total needs of the system, the process is simple and swift. We record (a) title, (b) corporate author, (c) personal author, (d) series number, (e) contract number, if any, (f) collation. No tracings, subject headings, or other time-consuming notations are required. They are cared for, using simple short cuts, elsewhere in the system.

Document and fanfold are then passed to the team leader, who verifies the accuracy of the descriptive cataloging. He scans, studies, or dissects the document as its importance or difficulty seems to

require, and writes out in longhand in a space provided on the fanfold all the uniterms he believes the document requires for indexing "in depth." This means that he attempts to record *all* of the subjects concerning which this document could conceivably be useful. Always, if the document concerns some subordinate topic—a part of a larger machine, a step in a process—the next larger concept is set down as the first uniterm. Then come all the words that answer the classic reporter's questions: "Who?" "What?" "Why?" "When?" "Where?" "How?" Then, uniterms to cover any ideas given special treatment in the document or which are important in the conclusions. The team leader is not afraid to scribble out a long list. He knows (a) that the ensuing processes in indexing these terms into the system are so economical of time that it is desirable to err on the side of over-completeness, and (b) that on any week's work his lists of uniterms will average nine terms per document.

Having finished his list, he examines it critically. The best test we have found for good uniterming is this: Do the words, read consecutively, come close to forming a complete and intelligible sentence? If so, no essential has probably been omitted. Next question: Do the terms cover all the ideas for which this document could be wanted? Here, of course, the human factor enters heavily—the cataloger's knowledge, background, and plain brain power. We know of no other system, however, where overly-careful and too-detailed indexing can be so cheerfully applauded by top management. It is certainly true that perfectly satisfactory indexing can be performed by catalogers with much inferior technical subject background than is required in any taxonomic system of classification.

The team leader's final chore is to assign a permanent accession number to the document and to record it on both

document and fanfold. He chooses this number from a block of "open" numbers currently assigned for his use. When the document is refilled by his clerk, his part of the operation is completed.

The routine in the central office employs copies of the fanfolds for various needs. The original and one carbon go first to the uniterm control officer, who must approve all new terms, adjust cross references, and eliminate useless synonyms. The original then goes to the clerk who types the Multilith stencils, and finally to the desk where the bi-weekly document accessions list is prepared. The carbon is routed to the posting clerks. The second carbon is filed immediately in the title authority file; the third in the accession-number file until replaced by the permanent printed card.

For economy, stencils are cut with a micro-lite typewriter on commercially available Multilith mats of narrow gauge having perforated sprocket edges which prevent slipping, since the typewriter is equipped (at very small cost) with sprocket guides above the platen. When these sprocket edges are torn off along the perforation, the stencil is the correct width to print 3" x 5" cards on long sheets. The press will accommodate two of these masters side by side so that press time is reduced to half. The stencils are pre-printed, again for economy, with whatever legends are standard for this library's cards. The finished sheets of printed cards, being completely uniform in register, can be machine cut, ready for filing. Satellite files are maintained by title, corporate author, personal author, series number, and contract number.

The "posting" operation, as the process of recording document numbers on uniterm cards is called, caused real trouble. Here lay the most formidable problem we encountered in the application of coordinate indexing. The process seems simple enough, but once it is begun difficulties multiply. Each card must

be pulled, recorded upon, and refilled. The work is boring and fatiguing. Errors are easy to make and difficult to detect. Workers get in each other's way. While posting is going on, any reference use of the index usually means that one or the other operation must stop. Posting was hopelessly slow in relation to the smoothness and speed displayed in all other steps. It is not an exaggeration to say that this bottleneck threatened the collapse of our entire system.

The solution proved to be a simple one. We installed an IBM punch in the catalog department and equipped it with two standard "programs." A document number punched (and verified) on the first card is automatically reproduced on all ensuing cards until the operator wishes to change it. In changing from one document number to the next higher one, the operator touches only the final digit keys. One typist working two hours a day can keep up with the punching from all fanfolds generated by all four teams working at full production. At the end of each week the accumulated IBM cards are dropped into a machine sorter.

Now the posting operation is a quite different matter. Our coordinate index is housed in the familiar library "Kardex" type file. Beginning with the first one required, the poster withdraws one tray at a time, disturbing reference workers and other posters no more than does any other catalog department worker when she removes a drawer from the main card catalog in any library to file a new card. On the uniterm card for *AUTOMOBILE* this clerk posts the number for the document on windshield wipers, and all others concerned with automobiles that the library has cataloged that week. The IBM sorting machine has even placed all the automobile entries in correct numerical order. The posting operation is swift and highly accurate.

We had our fingers crossed concerning the reaction of our library users toward



the coordinate index, but we soon discovered that our misgivings were groundless. Unless this agency's employees are miraculously different from the general public, no one else needs to worry either. It is true, however, that the most enthusiastic response has been from our engineers and others with training in some academic discipline. Use of the system numbers several hundred questions each week.

On the premise that our customers could not care less whether the answer to their reference question came from a book, a serial, or a document, we placed the coordinate index and its satellite catalogs right beside the library card catalog. All who will may use them. Habitual library customers almost invariably prefer to consult the coordinate index unaided after their first five-minute indoctrination course in the system. Reference personnel are available, of course, to help any newcomer, or anyone else with a problem. We think it is sound public relations to offer to help everyone. Everyone, including the reference staff, is taught to think of the coordinate index as his heavy artillery. Where author, title, or serial number of a document is known, the satellite catalogs provide quick reference.

Much has been printed speculating on the amount of "noise" a large installation of coordinate indexing would produce; that is, the number of false coordinations of the man-bites-dog variety which would interfere with effective research work. The gloomy predictions have not been borne out by our year of operational use of the system. Now, it may well be that there are subject fields in which "false hits" would embarrass the reference librarian. We can only report that, in our library, a little care and forethought in the catalog department has kept the number of false coordinations so small, in our subject matter, that the annoyance is negligible. We have found that: (a) the more specific

the subject field we are cataloging the tighter is the information control gained; (b) the more specific the unit-termining the fewer are the false hits created; (c) skillful unit-termining is a logical fractionating process, not a mere slicing of a document's title into separate words—this is especially true in the exact sciences; (d) wherever the man-bites-dog difficulty can be foreseen by a cataloger, the addition of a simple delta sign after the index word will signal the reference user which one is the correct reading, e.g., GERMANY $\Delta$ —IMPORTS—FRANCE means *only* German imports from France, not French imports from Germany. We have used these "delta flags" freely for words which cause us trouble. Their total number, however, has remained small.

There are, no doubt, more problems which we shall encounter as time goes on, but these are all the difficulties which we have met so far. A potential problem, that of an unwieldy pile up of numbers on "popular" unit-terms, was solved just as it arose with us by a timely paper from the Office of Basic Instrumentation of the U. S. National Bureau of Standards.<sup>1</sup> On the question of "browseability" of the system we refer the reader to the excellent discussion of "browseability and suggestability" in the same paper. In their conclusions we heartily concur.

We have discovered no completely valid method to test the reliability, or the percentage of completeness of retrieval of information, of our index. We can testify that to date it has never failed to produce any "known" document. The expressions of pleasure we receive concerning the quality of our reference service leads us to conclude that the percentage of retrieval is high, perhaps even very high.

<sup>1</sup>William Wildhack, and others, "Documentation in Instrumentation," *American Documentation*, V (1954), 223-37. This article contains a useful bibliography on documentation experiments reported abroad. We employ standard unit-terms for all except the most heavily used terms.



## Proposed Expansion of the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors* Into a Current National Union Catalog, 1956

The following four papers were presented at the meeting of the ALA Resources Board, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1955. Dr. Frederick H. Wagman, University of Michigan Library, presided.

By CHARLES W. DAVID

### Background and Significance of the Proposal

*Dr. David is director of a new research library for the Longwood Foundation, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company.*

AT THE ANNUAL Conference of the American Library Association which was held in Los Angeles in the early summer of 1955, I appeared before an open meeting of the Board on Resources and presented a paper on "The Reproduction of the National Union Catalog."<sup>1</sup> I was then working as the chairman of a subcommittee of the Board on Resources which had had this matter under consideration for many months, had held a number of meetings on the subject, and had tormented the Library of Congress with repeated requests for study and experimentation in an effort to find a way to bring about the publication in good readable form of our great national bibliographical instrument, so that it could be made generally available on the shelves of our research libraries.

I mention these things in order to indicate that I may perhaps claim to be something of a veteran in the campaign to provide research libraries with a convenient, readily usable copy of our National Union Catalog.

But to confess the truth, the Los Angeles

paper was no outstanding success, though it did, I think, set forth simply and honestly the record of a considerable effort directed towards a very desirable objective, which ended in failure. There were several good reasons for the failure. Due, among other things, to the refusal of Congress to provide adequate sustenance, the existing Union Catalog was not fit to be published without a gigantic effort of filing, retyping, and editing. Also there were strong reasons against publishing until a great and expensive further effort had been made to bring the catalog more nearly to completion; and the evidence which has accumulated since then has certainly confirmed this view. Finally, with the magnitude of the enterprise and with the rising costs of all bibliographical work and of publishing, we found our estimates of the total necessary outlay rising to between four and a half and five million dollars; and nobody had the courage to contemplate the possibility of any such burden as that being borne, even cooperatively and collectively, by our research libraries.

Yet in spite of the discouragement of such figures, I said in a final paragraph, "Experienced librarians will hardly be willing to write *finis* upon this project and condemn it to the musty files of the forgotten." Rather I suggested that the work of the subcommittee "should not . . . be regarded

<sup>1</sup> COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES, XV (1954), 20-26.

as having recorded a failure, but rather as having established a bench-mark for the guidance of more successful explorers and surveyors of a later time." Today we are met to take fresh encouragement from the fact that the effort which culminated in 1953 did not end in final defeat and to take account of the fact that substantial progress has been made, particularly along one line of attack.

I have not made the necessary effort to determine just where and when and by whom the proposal was first made that the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors* be expanded into a current national union catalog. The *Books: Authors Catalog* itself stems from the earlier massive *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*, which was promoted and sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries. In the course of the investigation and the discussions which led the Library of Congress to the decision in 1946 to publish its catalog currently and cumulatively in the form which has now come to be called the *Books: Authors Catalog*, the possibility of a later expansion of this instrument into a national union catalog was repeatedly considered and came to be regarded as an important desideratum. It was discussed at some length in a paper by C. Sumner Spalding which was read at the same meeting of the Board on Resources in Los Angeles to which reference has already been made. But I think it was not until somewhat later than this that research librarians began to be conscious of the effects which such an expansion of the *Books: Authors Catalog* might have on the Union Catalog problem as a whole.

If it should prove to be feasible financially and practically to expand the *Books: Author Catalog* into a really successful current national union catalog—with proper editing, without any cumbersome backlog of unfiled entries, without any undue delays in reporting—then would not a great burden be lifted off the existing National Union Catalog staff? Would it not then be possible to cease filing current cards into the existing catalog, as of a given "cut-off" date, thus bringing to an end (or nearly to an end) its seemingly endless expansion? If such should prove to be the case, then might

there not be an end of the serious budgetary inadequacy of the Union Catalog Division at the Library of Congress, and might not the staff find itself in a position to devote its resources and its time and energy much more largely to the work of filing the backlog of accumulated cards, to editing and re-typing unsatisfactory cards, and perhaps most important of all, to bringing the catalog more nearly to completion. Thus would some of the obstacles to publication which have been noted above gradually be removed—with the hoped-for result that the catalog might ultimately be published and made widely available. Such reasoning had a very strong two-fold appeal. First, it offered the almost immediate hope of a published current national union catalog, which within a few years would inevitably grow into something retrospectively important. Second, it offered the hope of lifting a great burden of frustration from the shoulders of the existing Union Catalog staff and of preparing the way for the ultimate publication of that great bibliographical instrument.

So far as I am aware, this line of reasoning was first developed in an informal conversation late one evening in a hotel lobby in Minneapolis during the AIA Annual Conference a year ago. It was further discussed and developed in a meeting of the Board on Resources a day or two later; and since then it has been under active consideration by a new subcommittee of the board, of which Frederick H. Wagman is chairman, by the Library of Congress, and by the board itself.

The subcommittee held long meetings at the Library of Congress in October of 1954 and in January of the present year, and it has laid on the Library of Congress a tremendous burden of investigation, calculation, and planning. At the January meeting of the subcommittee the Library of Congress presented detailed studies of alternative plans, together with some 32 pages of statistical tables showing the probable number of cards to be handled and giving estimates of subscription costs. After these difficult data had been examined with as much understanding as the members of the subcommittee could bring to bear upon them, the general outline of the plan which is today before us was unanimously approved. Since

then the plan has been studied further by the Library of Congress and by the Board of Resources; it has been formally approved in principle by the board and by the Association of Research Libraries, and it has been laid before many librarians here present in writing, together with a request that they indicate their willingness to have the institutions which they serve subscribe to a considerable number of copies of the expanded catalog, thus offering the assurance of financial feasibility.

The plan itself, together with reasons for its adoption, will be presented to you in some detail in the following paper by the chief of the Union Catalog Division of the Library of Congress. The remainder of my assignment is to express my convictions about the significance of the proposed expanded catalog.

Here I think I had better begin by making the honest confession that I am an avowed advocate of this project rather than an impartial judge. It is true that I have had to learn some degree of moderation since in my first enthusiasm over the possibilities of modern reproduction techniques I shared, a good many years ago, in the authorship of an article which seriously proposed the compilation of a world thesaurus;<sup>2</sup> but I still hold with deep conviction to the view that American scholarship, American librarianship, and the national interest require that we have in our research libraries a well-edited, conveniently usable, national union catalog which will reveal, with locations, substantially our total national library resources. The efforts which have been made in recent years, mainly under the sponsorship of the Board on Resources, have seemed to demonstrate that such a union catalog, however desirable, is not presently a practical possibility. But the more limited project which is before us today does seem to me to be eminently practical and possible and to constitute a great forward step in the right direction.

*The Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors* when first proposed was, I think, viewed by a good many librarians with real misgivings, but it has succeeded beyond expectations and has now come to be regarded

as an indispensable tool in both the technical and the service divisions of a great many libraries, even fairly small ones. I am convinced that the proposed expanded catalog, because of its greater riches, will prove to be even more indispensable in pretty nearly all the connections in which the present *Books: Authors Catalog* is used.

Moreover, as in the case of the present *Books: Authors Catalog*, currency, especially because of the regular and systematic cumulations, soon stretches out into the long range, and so it will be with the proposed expanded catalog.

The statistics of the experience of union catalogs on cards, both national and regional, on which I would like to lay hands at this moment appear for the most part not to be available; but the Union Catalog Division of the Library of Congress has been able to provide me with partial data which seem to me to be worthy of attention. Leaving out of account the unrecorded searches of individual scholars who visited the Union Catalog and used it personally, it appears that during the first quarter of 1954 a total of 3,293 requests for monographs were received and searched by the Union Catalog. Of these 13.5% bore imprint dates of the 15-year period 1940 through 1954; 23.5%, imprint dates of the 20-year period 1920 through 1939; and 11.5%, imprint dates of the 20-year period 1900 through 1919. The total for the 55 years 1900 through 1954 was therefore 48.5%. The staff of the Union Catalog Division believes that these statistics, though obviously pretty limited and taking no account of the inquiries of individual searchers outside the Union Catalog staff, are nevertheless fairly representative. The broad conclusion would therefore seem to be that about one-half of the inquiries made at the Union Catalog in Washington are for items published during this present century.

I think it is fair to observe, however, that the kind of inquiries which one commonly takes the trouble to send or carry to Washington are likely to be the difficult ones for items bearing the older imprint dates. If we had a satisfactory published union catalog conveniently on our shelves, I am convinced that the use of it would be for the searching of recent imprints much more largely than

<sup>2</sup> "A Cumulative World Thesaurus," *The Journal of Documentation*, III, (1947), 43-45.

the Washington experience examined above would lead one to expect. This view is confirmed by the staff of the Philadelphia Regional Union Catalogue. While they have not compiled statistics on this point, it is their unanimous impression that the inquiries with which they have to deal are much more preponderantly for imprints of relatively recent date. To me it seems probable that the Philadelphia experience is a better indicator than that of Washington as to what we might expect as to the use of the proposed expanded *Books: Authors Catalog*. I believe in short that, if the proposed new venture succeeds, most of us will be astonished at the rapidity with which our new tool takes on great retrospective importance and provides convenient answers to a great number of our questions.

And as for the existing National Union Catalog on cards, which will, I am convinced, be greatly assisted by the launching of the proposed new current catalog, we are not yet in despair of ultimate publication, as I hope other speakers on this program will presently convince us.

Speaking now from the viewpoint of a large university or research library, what claims can I properly make for the importance and the usefulness of the proposed expansion of the *Books: Authors Catalog* into a current, cumulative national union catalog? In order to clarify my thinking on this subject, I have conferred about the project with a good many of the members of my staff whose experience should lend weight to their judgment. Their comments have been unanimously favorable. In the acquisitions department I have been assured that the expanded catalog would be of great assistance to the searchers in their effort to establish correct entries and to the department as a whole in its effort to form an idea of the contents of a proposed purchase and so reach a sound decision as to whether to proceed with the purchase or not. In the cataloging department there was equal enthusiasm. It was felt that the new tool would be of much value in establishing author identity for both current and non-current material, that it would greatly lighten the burden of searching, and that it would be of much help in dealing with the difficult subject of corporate headings. We have in

our library an important enterprise of catalog revision which stems from the bad practices of former generations. Here again I received assurance from the catalog reviser that the new instrument would be of much assistance, particularly because of the record it would supply of the practices of other institutions. The reference department was equally emphatic. It was particularly noted that the expanded catalog would supply much bibliographical information on authors which is elsewhere far more difficult to come by, that it would be of great assistance in the handling of the growing traffic in interlibrary loans, and that it would constitute a reference tool of great importance not only for librarians but for the faculty and students which we serve.

On reflection I wonder why I have taken the trouble to make these inquiries among the members of my staff. American librarianship has been firmly committed to the concept and to the cooperative support of the union catalog idea for several decades. Resolutions calling for the "completion" of the National Union Catalog have been numerous and they have been unchallenged. More recently the demand has been growing for the National Union Catalog not only to be "completed" but to be properly edited and legibly published for wide distribution and use. The proposed expansion of the *Books: Authors Catalog* into a current cumulative union catalog will certainly not wholly meet these demands, but my own conviction is that it will constitute so great a forward step towards the desired goal that it ought hardly to be necessary to argue the case in its favor, provided a plan can be devised which offers good hope of its being financially self-supporting. And here I would also point out that past experience with such cooperative enterprises seems to indicate that once they have been got under way our capacity to sustain them is likely to be greater than was at first thought possible.

Lest what I have so far said should seem to some of you an unblushing piece of promotion, let me add a final word of caution. I will not claim that the plan as now formulated and about to be laid before you is beyond criticism or that it will give us truly the current union catalog of our dreams. There will inevitably be blemishes and in-

consistencies in it. There may be difficulties about prompt reporting and editing. More serious, as it seems to me, may be the inadequacy of the reporting by cooperating libraries across the country. In the initial stages I am convinced that the catalog's coverage of our total resources and its representation of their geographical distribution

will be inadequate. But here I believe that there is need for an act of courage and faith. Just as in the matter of financing, so here in the matter of coverage and geographical distribution, if we can get the enterprise under way, I believe that improvements can be made and the blemishes be removed as we go forward.

By GEORGE A. SCHWEGMANN, JR. and ROBERT D. STEVENS

## The Proposal for a Current Author Catalog of American Library Resources

*Mr. Schwegmann is chief and Mr. Stevens is assistant chief of the Union Catalog Division, Library of Congress.*

AS YOU HAVE HEARD from the preceding speaker, the proposal of the ALA Board on Resources that the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors* be expanded to include the catalog entries of other libraries for 1956 and later imprints is the fruition of several decades of serious consideration of the problem of providing librarians and scholars with a printed and widely distributed record of current American library resources and represents the first concrete step toward publication of the National Union Catalog in book form. Because of the extreme importance of such a published record, the Library of Congress welcomed the suggestion of the board that a questionnaire be sent to all present subscribers to *Books: Authors* asking if they would continue their subscriptions to the *Catalog* if the recommended change in scope, which would entail an increase in subscription price, was adopted.

The recommendation of the board was made on February 1, 1955. On April 18, 1955, letters describing the project and questionnaires were sent to 650 subscribers. By June 15 responses were received from 515 subscribers indicating that they would subscribe to a minimum of 700 copies.

### *The Responses to the Questionnaire*

The promptness of answer and the high percentage of responses to the questionnaire were convincing evidence of the widespread interest in this proposal. Although the questionnaire did not specifically provide for comments, many of the 451 librarians who answered in the affirmative took the opportunity to praise this step. In this group of affirmative answers, 421 librarians indicated they would continue their subscriptions at the present level, and 30 were enthusiastic enough about this cooperative venture to indicate that they would subscribe to extra copies if necessary to assure its financial success. Some of the 64 respondents who indicated that they would cancel or decrease the number of their subscriptions also commented on the proposal. In the main the adverse comments fall into three categories: (1) an objection to the increase in price in view of a limited budget for the purchase of books; (2) the opinion that cards other than Library of Congress printed cards would be of no use to the particular library; and (3) a fear that the increased size of the catalog would result in a slowed-down publication schedule. On this last point we hasten to reassure you. The increase in size of the catalog will not change the editorial deadlines nor will it mean that the issues once edited will be any longer at the printers than at present.

In summary, 75% of the present subscribers to the *Library of Congress Catalog* have responded to the questionnaire and nearly 90% of the responses have been favorable.

#### *Historical Background*

Dr. David's résumé of the previous discussions and proposals makes it clear that prior to last fall when the presently constituted Committee on the Union Catalog of the ALA Board on Resources first met, all aspects of the problem of publication of the National Union Catalog had been thoroughly discussed and all that was lacking was a catalytic agent to prompt action. The catalytic element introduced late in 1954 was the concept that a start toward solving the problem of publication of the National Union Catalog might best be made by first publishing a current supplement to a projected main work which could be published when feasible in the future. This is not to say that no thought had previously been given to the possibility of expanding the *Library of Congress Catalog* by the inclusion of catalog cards prepared by other libraries, for, as many present will remember, this possibility was discussed by C. Sumner Spalding at an open meeting of the ALA Board on Resources on June 25, 1953.<sup>1</sup> It was in October 1954, however, that Dr. Frederick H. Wagman first introduced the concept that publication in the *Library of Congress Catalog* of all information about current imprints would relieve the staff of the National Union Catalog of the considerable burden of arranging, filing, maintaining, and answering reference queries about current books. In effect, Dr. Wagman pointed out, relief from these duties would gradually increase the proportion of the staff of the National Union Catalog left free to concentrate on the problems of completing, editing, and preparing for eventual publication of the National Union Catalog record of holdings of books published prior to 1956 and at the same time would make available a reference tool for current imprints of considerable immediate value.

It is expected that this step will relieve

the pressure on the staff of the Union Catalog Division in two ways: first, on the basis of detailed statistical studies it can be predicted that by 1958 the division will find its arranging and filing operations reduced by at least 200,000 cards per year or by one-third of the present work load; second, it is anticipated that publication of location information about current imprints will lighten the burden of searching since samplings of requests to the division have indicated that as high as 20% of the searching load is for imprints of the past ten years. Provided the staff of the Union Catalog Division can be maintained at its present level, relief from these duties should leave available man-hours urgently needed for the completion and editing of the older portion of the National Union Catalog.

The first step which led to the present proposal was taken on October 20, 1954, when the ALA Board on Resources Committee on the Union Catalog, having reviewed its previous decision not to recommend publication of the National Union Catalog in microcard or microprint form, requested the Library of Congress to provide it with detailed information concerning the cost of preparing and publishing a *Current Author Catalog of American Library Resources*.

The Union Catalog Division possessed basic data in the form of statistics of receipts of cards for current imprints since 1952. The effort of translating these statistics into estimates of cost for publishing current imprints in alternative formats required several hundred hours of staff time of members of the Processing Department. By the time of the next meeting of the Committee on January 14, 1955, the staff of the Library of Congress had prepared and distributed to the committee members a working paper<sup>2</sup> consisting of 24 pages of text and 32 pages of statistical tables.

After the committee's meeting of January 14, 1955, a summary of the decisions taken to date was sent for information to members of the Board on Resources and to all mem-

<sup>1</sup>C. Sumner Spalding, "Library of Congress Book Catalogs: Proposed Expansion into Current Author and Subject Catalogs of American Library Resources," *COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES*, XV (1954), 13-22.

<sup>2</sup>The working paper bore the heading "ALA Board on Resources Committee on the National Union Catalog Proposal to Expand the L.C. Author Catalog (vii) to Include Union Catalog Cards for Entries for 1952 and Post-1952 Imprints. December 27, 1954."

bers of the Association of Research Libraries.<sup>3</sup>

#### *The Alternative Proposals Considered*

Once the decision had been reached that a book catalog printed by conventional photo-offset techniques would provide the most usable form of publication and with the committee unanimously agreed that the most feasible approach to the matter would be to concentrate on the problem of current additions to the National Union Catalog, it remained only to identify, define, and compare alternatives as to the beginning imprint date of works to be represented, pattern of issuance, and types of materials to be included. With the working paper in hand the committee was able to base its ultimate recommendations on factors both of usefulness and cost to the consumer.

The years from 1952 through 1956 were considered as alternative beginning imprint dates for works to be represented in the Catalog. The idea of using 1952 as the beginning imprint date was considered simply because it was in that year that the Union Catalog Division had started to segregate and file separately cards for current imprints as they were received. Serious consideration was given to beginning with 1953 imprints on the ground that use of this year as a cut-off date would have made the 1953-1957 quinquennial cumulation of *Books: Authors* a complete, published union catalog for current imprints cataloged during the period. The difficulty with either of these dates was financial since, if 1953 were used there would have been an estimated 440,000 main entries, added entries, and cross references to be edited, retyped, and printed during 1956 and 1957. The cost of preparing these entries accumulated over a period of five years would have had to be met from the 1956 and 1957 subscription fees which would have come to \$350 per year for each of the two years. Under normal circumstances, of course, the cost of preparing entries for any five year period will be spread over the subscription fees for the entire five years. These same considerations of cost applied, though

in lesser degree, to any of the years between 1953 and 1956. On the basis of these cost figures the committee concluded that it would be best to get a fresh start in 1956 with the cataloging reports for current imprints. The use of 1956 as a beginning imprint date as finally decided will mean that approximately 112,000 entries from sources other than Library of Congress printed cards and an estimated 64,000 reports of additional locations will be prepared and published during the biennium. The cost under this proposal will amount to \$170 per year for each subscription during 1956 and 1957.

The question of pattern of publication, that is, of frequency of issue, of frequency of cumulation, and of whether entries from all libraries would be included in all issues, was also decided on the basis of cost and convenience to the users. Basically, it was decided that it will be essential to retain the present pattern of publication and cumulation so far as the Library of Congress portion of the catalog is concerned on the grounds that subscribers have come to depend on monthly issues for speed in securing cataloging and card ordering information and on frequent cumulations for convenience of use. The question then remained of whether cards and reports of holdings from libraries other than the Library of Congress would be included in all issues or only in the larger cumulations.

Six alternative patterns of publication were discussed and evaluated. The first plan discussed was that of adding entries and reports of holdings from libraries other than the Library of Congress only to the annual and quinquennial cumulations and omitting them entirely from the monthly and quarterly issues. The savings under this plan would have been in printing costs only since it will be necessary to prepare and edit copy furnished by other libraries for inclusion in the annual volumes. These potential savings of printing costs would have amounted to a maximum of \$15 per subscription.

The second plan considered and that finally adopted was to continue the present pattern of publication of Library of Congress entries and to add to all issues cards from other libraries, representing works published in 1956 and later as they are received

<sup>3</sup>"Proposal to Expand the Library of Congress Catalog-*Books: Authors* to Include National Union Catalog Cards Representing Imprints of 1956 and Later," with accompanying letter dated January 21, 1955, 2 pp., processed.



by the National Union Catalog. Under this plan the pattern of issuance and contents of the issues of the catalog will be as follows:

1. *Monthly issues:* Library of Congress printed cards and National Union Catalog cards for the current and past two imprint years. (In 1956 and 1957 the National Union Catalog cards will be for only 1956 and 1957 imprints but in 1960, for example, the monthly issues will contain Union Catalog cards for 1958, 1959, and 1960 imprints.)
2. *Quarterly, annual, and quinquennial issues:* Library of Congress printed cards for all imprint dates and National Union Catalog cards for imprints of 1956 and later.
3. *Locations of additional copies* will be shown in all issues, but main entries will not be reprinted outside of the normal pattern of cumulation simply to show reports of holdings received since publication of the entry. If a main entry had appeared in the January-March quarterly cumulation, reports of additional locations received in April and May or later would be held for printing when the appropriate main entry is next cumulated in the annual volume.

The estimated cost of individual annual subscriptions under this plan is \$170 during 1956 and 1957 and \$245 annually in later years.

The third plan contemplated dropping Library of Congress cards for imprints earlier than 1956 from the monthly, quarterly, and annual issues and including Library of Congress cards for all imprints only in the quinquennial cumulations. This plan would have reduced the annual subscription by \$25 but would have seriously impaired the usefulness of the catalog. Plans 4, 5, and 6 represented less acceptable variations of Plan 2 and need not be discussed in detail. The individual annual subscription costs during 1956 and 1957 under any of the plans considered would have been in the narrow range of \$145-\$175.

Under the plan of publication adopted, Library of Congress main entries, added entries, and cross references will be included at approximately the present rate of

120,000 per year while similar entries from other libraries will be included at the rate of 31,000 during the first year and increased to 130,000 or more entries per year during the 1960's.

The estimates of the number of cards for imprints of 1956 and later to be received by the National Union Catalog over the next decade and a half are based on a strict accounting of the cards received for 1952 and later imprints and on extensive samplings of current receipts of cards representing earlier imprints. These figures formed the basis for all estimates of cost; they are as accurate as we can make them, but they are subject to change as the size of cataloging staffs, cataloging policies, or acquisitions policies of the contributing libraries ~~and~~ change. We venture to predict that the publication of cards from other libraries may encourage additional libraries to contribute, which in turn would lead to an upward revision of the present estimates.

Other lesser decisions as to scope of the catalog concerned a number of types of materials. For the present, entries for serial publications will be included—this will represent some duplication with *New Serial Titles*, but it should be remembered that these will be full cataloging entries and not the abbreviated accessions list type of entry found in *New Serial Titles*. Entries in non-Roman alphabets, except those on Library of Congress printed cards, will not be included because of technical difficulties of transliteration or reproduction. Such entries in the non-Roman alphabets as are received by the National Union Catalog will be sent as heretofore to the special language union catalogs in the Library of Congress for retention and possible later publication. In the case of the Cyrillic alphabet material there is the possibility that there will be a published union catalog sometime in 1956 with the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* serving as a kind of supplement.

The problem of what limitations should be placed on the number of locations reported for any one item is a thorny one for which only a temporary solution has been reached. The present plan is to publish all reports of locations received except those for United States government publications distributed to depository libraries, for United

Nations publications which are also widely held by depositories, and for the publications of the states of the United States which may normally be found in the respective state libraries. The question of how many locations should be shown for commonplace books in the American book trade has not yet been fully answered, but we would do well at this time to take steps to assure that adequate reporting is obtained from all regions of the United States. This is a question on which advice and help from the library profession at large will be needed. David and Hirsch, in a recent article<sup>4</sup> in *Library Trends*, pointed out present deficiencies in the National Union Catalog record of book holdings in several regions, but in connection with any attempt to assure full regional coverage the cost of handling the increased number of reports must always be kept in mind.

The editorial policy to be applied to the entries supplied by other libraries may be stated briefly. Wherever a Library of Congress printed card is available it will be used. If an entry is first furnished by another library and a Library of Congress printed card becomes available the Library of Congress card will be substituted in the next issue of the *Catalog*. If the entry is not the same a cross reference will be provided. Entries from other libraries will be searched in the Library of Congress official catalog and edited for consistency in form of main and added entries. All other information on the card will be printed in the catalog as supplied by the contributing library. No decision as to the inclusion of class and book numbers supplied by other libraries has yet been reached.

The entries from other libraries will be retyped on Coxhead composing machines or other copying equipment in a type face and format similar to that of Library of Congress printed cards. As a result, except for the addition of location symbols, the printed catalog will have the same typographical appearance as the present *Books: Authors*.

#### *The Basis for Pricing the Current Author Catalog of American Library Resources*

The task of estimating the cost of the

expanded catalog was tedious but clear-cut enough once the policy decisions mentioned above had been made. The operations necessary to the receipt, segregation, checking, filing, editing, and preparation of copy for printing were listed step by step in minute detail. The number of man-hours necessary to accomplish the operations was determined by applying the production rates obtaining for similar tasks now performed in the various divisions of the Processing Department of the Library of Congress. With these figures in hand it was possible to arrive at staffing requirements. Estimates of the proper pay grades and salaries were based on those for comparable positions in the Library of Congress. Figures on printing costs were based on those for the present *Library of Congress Catalog* for which we have statistics going back to 1948 on the average number of entries per page and the actual charges for the printing and binding of the monthly, quarterly, and annual issues. The above cost estimates were totaled and the amount of 10% was added as required by the Act of June 28, 1902, which makes it mandatory that card indexes and the other publications of the Library of Congress be sold at cost plus 10%. The annual subscription rate during each five-year period was then arrived at by averaging annual costs for the period and dividing by the anticipated number of subscribers. Since 1956 and 1957 are the last two years of a quinquennial period the total costs for these two years were averaged at the rate of \$170. Similarly, the rate of \$245 per year was established for subscriptions after 1957. The projected subscription rates were worked out as carefully as possible and we feel that these estimated subscription rates will stand up unless further affected by variables over which we have no control, such as increased salary and printing costs or a considerable increase in the number of entries sent by contributing libraries.

Several of the respondents to the questionnaire have asked if there would be a reduction in price for copies beyond the first purchased by any single subscriber as at present. Other libraries have asked why a service basis for subscription charges would not be possible. Aside from the fact that we do not believe that the Library of Congress

<sup>4</sup>Charles W. David and Rudolf Hirsch, "Cooperation and Planning from the Regional Viewpoint," *Library Trends*, 111 (1954), 356-375.

could legally sell this catalog on a service basis, the plain facts are that a service basis charge is to the advantage of the smaller libraries while the larger libraries would prefer to see a reduction in charge for copies beyond the first. The present decision of the Library of Congress to charge the same price for additional subscriptions results from the fact that we are not aware of any feasible alternative which would provide the necessary funds and it actually tends to favor the smaller libraries which take only one copy because under the proposed price schedule those libraries which subscribe to multiple copies will bear an increased proportion of the cost. For example, a large library now paying \$200 for three subscriptions to all issues of *Books: Authors* will pay \$510 for three copies of the new catalog. This is a 150% increase in cost as opposed to the 70% increase in cost to the smaller institution subscribing to only a single copy. However, even at \$510 or \$735 the large library will be spending less than it would if it were to undertake to file and maintain a depository set of Library of Congress cards or a file of proof sheet entries. This pricing policy is in effect a reversal of the present policy under which the additional copies are sold at half the price of the first copy, but it will be recalled that this pricing policy was adopted only after the financial success of the *Library of Congress Catalog* was assured.

As to the relative benefits to be gained from the catalog by the smaller libraries, we think it safe to say that benefits will not be so much a function of size of the institution as of the imagination and resourcefulness of the librarians who will use this tool. The price of a single subscription which amounts to only 47 cents a day during the first two years and to 67 cents per day thereafter is a small price indeed to pay for the most comprehensive bibliographical service that the world has ever known.

#### *The Implications of the Publication of the Current Author Catalog of American Library Resources*

We are convinced, as are the members of the committee, that the decision at this time to publish the proposed expanded catalog beginning in January 1956 is comparable in

importance to the decision that was made in 1901 to distribute Library of Congress printed catalog cards on a wide basis. Just as the 1901 decision widened the horizons of American librarianship by making readily available in many locations through depository catalogs and otherwise information about the resources of a single great library, the present decision will broaden horizons by disseminating information about the resources of the major libraries of North America. The full potentialities of this new catalog remain to be discovered and exploited. The most we can do now is to predict that the availability of this tool will radically change some of the traditional patterns of American librarianship. In the field of interlibrary lending we may expect to see a shift from the present burden on a few of the largest libraries to a more equitable distribution of the lending burden. The present trend toward borrowing closer at home, which depends now on the information furnished by regional union catalogs where they are available, will undoubtedly be intensified. Moreover, since information about the location of various works will be readily available, it seems probable that the catalog will be used more and more as the basis for the regional or national planning of acquisitions. Certainly the librarian of the future who is considering the acquisition of an expensive work will consult the printed catalog to determine whether a copy is already close at hand. The ready availability of a mass of bibliographical information should be reflected in lowered costs of acquisition, cataloging, and reference work. As a bibliographical tool the catalog will be of great value from the very beginning and as the years go on its value will steadily increase because the complete literary output of most of the authors of the latter half of the twentieth century will be brought together in it.

#### *The Need for an Advisory Committee*

The importance of the step we would take in publishing this catalog which will affect every aspect of American library economy makes it imperative that it be made as useful a tool as is possible. It is abundantly clear that there are many problems yet to be settled and that the Library of Congress

will need a great deal of cooperation and advice in carrying out this enterprise. For this reason we are asking the Board on Resources to establish an advisory committee to aid us in reaching the decisions that must be made. The Library of Congress has found the advice of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials extremely helpful in its efforts to improve the publication *New Serial Titles*. Similarly, another committee would help us to make this current author catalog of North American library resources a work of maximum usefulness to all users.

The widespread acceptance of the proposal that we have outlined is as gratifying to the administrative officers of the Library of Congress as it is to the Committee on the Union Catalog of the ALA Board on Resources and gives us confidence to pursue the

planning to commence expansion in January 1956 if the Board on Resources will recommend that we do so.

We might add, that the sentiment of the Association of Research Libraries in connection with the matters under discussion here are reflected in the text of the following two actions which were taken by the Association on January 31, 1955:

1. "That the ARL endorse in principle the proposal to expand the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors*."

2. "That the ARL urge the Library of Congress to proceed, after having expanded the *Library of Congress Catalog*, to consider the possibility of reproducing the basic Union Catalog in photo-offset form, with such re-editing and re-typing of titles as necessary."

By HELEN M. BROWN

## The Proposal from the College Library Viewpoint

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COLLEGE LIBRARIANS have been greatly disturbed by the treatment of the college library in the 1952 Report of the Commission on Financing Higher Education. In attempting to suggest possible economies for the admittedly financially hard-pressed institutions the report states that general agreement was found that a "good" liberal arts college ought to operate with a book collection of under 100,000 volumes, many of which would be duplicates. What has troubled the college librarians is the apparent negation of the essential differences among college libraries shaped as they are by the programs of their parent institutions. The recognition of these differences is pertinent to this discussion. Let us pose the hypothetical question, "Why should the college librarian whose budget and building needs have to compete with demands for increased faculty salaries and higher maintenance costs welcome the expansion of the L.C. author

catalog into a current national union catalog costing twice as much and requiring twice as much shelf space?" I submit in answer that the degree to which the college library will welcome the expansion is in direct ratio to the degree to which it accepts a research function.

Many of you will have seen "A Plan for Meeting College Library Problems: A Report of the Regents' Committee on Integration of College and University Library Resources in New York State" or Mr. Reuben Frodin's discussion of it in the October, 1954, *Library Quarterly*. In considering the provision of material for faculty use the report makes the point that special material of value in faculty teaching acquired by the college library "plays back" into the quality of the teaching and should be bought as freely as possible. In regard to material used by faculty members in research which is less directly related to their teaching the report suggests it should be bought when the prospects of its continued usefulness seem to merit the expenditure. This criterion of potential use

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is the one which most of us employ in deciding what shall be purchased for faculty research outside the field of any special collections which our libraries may be developing. Beyond this our responsibility for faculty research lies in the area of maintaining the best bibliographic equipment possible and aiding the faculty member to secure the desired material through interlibrary loan, microfilms or other reproductions or by introduction to a research library owning the items.

The library with this view of its responsibility to faculty research will find the proposed union catalog of increasingly greater value as the years pass. The editing of non-L.C. entries for conformity of main entry, the provision of adequate cross references and the noting at the bottom of the entry of appropriate added entries, both author and subject, will increase the usefulness of this already indispensable cataloging tool. In the area of cataloging the actual return to the individual college library from the expansion will necessarily be conditioned by the amount of material the library acquires in the non-L.C. category. Of the greatest value to more college libraries will be the use of the National Union Catalog as a reference tool for the verification and location of titles to be requested on interlibrary loan. Ultimately the catalog will provide a series of comprehensive author bibliographies describing and locating the material. These uses of the National Union Catalog for college faculty research will not differ in kind from such use in the university library.

Equally important to the college library is the possible contribution of the expanded catalog to its services to the undergraduate student. I am now speaking from the viewpoint of a college (and there are many such in the country) with a scholarly faculty, a student body limited in number so that it has become highly selective, a moderate teaching load and a history of good library support—all factors leading to the generous use of the individual study project as a method of teaching. Since the faculty member usually demands that the major part of the project be based upon original sources, this undergraduate work provides the student with an initial experience in research—a foundation for the comparatively few

who will go into scholarly careers; the sole experience of the many. It is manifestly the responsibility of the college library to provide the basic material for such special studies and honors work, seeking only to borrow additional materials which will be of little future use in the library. In many of our college libraries, therefore, will be found important collections of sources in the fields represented in the curriculum and a student may, in the course of writing a paper on Bishop Grosseteste, use the *Historia Anglorum* of Matthew Paris as reprinted in the Rolls Series or make a study of eighteenth-century literary criticism in the files of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

The layman might suppose that in college libraries of this kind the number of requests for material not in the library's own collection would be fewer than in other college libraries. To the contrary, in the course of using the bibliographical tools in the field of his major interest, the student frequently comes across titles which seem important to his purpose and are not available in the home library. The student's satisfaction in his academic work demands that the library meet his need. We at Wellesley College handle many such student requests, meeting some by borrowing titles on interlibrary loan or by sending the student with a letter of introduction to another library. (It has not been statistically determined how many of our students take advantage of the great research library in nearby Cambridge, not under the auspices of the library but through friendship with a Harvard undergraduate.) It is my guess that ultimately the National Union Catalog, because it will be easy to use and will locate copies, will remove a psychological barrier between the student and the book and will result in increased undergraduate demands for material in other libraries. I think this will be especially true in fields such as literary studies in which the author approach is so important.

I further prophesy that the increased undergraduate student demand for material outside the home college library will serve to intensify two trends now present in college-university relationships. The first of these is the growing reluctance of the university libraries for good and sufficient rea-

wants to meet any and all requests for inter-library loans from neighboring colleges. Some of these larger institutions in self defense have had recourse to limiting the number of loans to one college or have required the payment of a nominal fee for library use by outsiders. Neither of these particular solutions is desirable from the standpoint of the borrowing library for while the individual undergraduate student's need for material outside his own library collection is apt to be limited in time to a few weeks and in scope to one or a few volumes, the total number of such requests is apt to snowball at times of academic pressure. I believe that as the National Union Catalog becomes a more and more effective inter-library loan tool, it will become necessary to regularize the relations between the libraries of colleges and nearby universities, perhaps along the lines of contractual agreements.

The second trend which I expect to see intensified as the Union Catalog increases in years is that toward cooperation among the colleges themselves. The outstanding

example of the Hampshire Inter Library Center has been possible, of course, because of the close geographical location of colleges with a like academic atmosphere. I know personally of another attempt by several more scattered colleges to form a kind of interlibrary loan union which died a-borning because of the obvious difficulty of locating materials within the group quickly enough. The National Union Catalog will at least put into our hands a tool for locating materials held among colleges which by reason of near location or some institutional association have a reasonable claim upon one another.

The creation of such agreements poses weighty problems of program analysis and organization. If they can be satisfactorily effected, however, the next step would be to use the National Union Catalog as a tool for cooperative acquisition programs. In my opinion the proposed expansion of the L.C. author catalog has almost incalculable significance for the college library.

By KEYES D. METCALF and ANDREW D. OSBORN

## Proposal for Publishing the National Union Catalog

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MANY OF THE most important decisions reached by librarians must be made on an appraisal of relative values. As a rule we must make a choice, not between good and bad, or black and white, but between ways by which we can obtain the best returns from the limited funds available. This observation is, I think, a commonplace in day-to-day administration. It applies also to related library enterprises, a good example of which is one that is not very different from the problem under consideration—the *Union List of Serials*—the first edition of which was successfully compiled and published thirty years ago.

Despite its name, the *Union List of Serials* did not attempt to record all serial publications; instead it concentrated on selected groups. These groups comprised what can rather loosely be called periodicals and society publications which were recognized as the serials whose listing would be most profitable to all concerned. In the compiling and editing of the *Union List of Serials* its editor, Winifred Gregory, aimed at the best practical results, not at a polished and definitive bibliography. With these limited aims she was able to push the work to a conclusion. Its success can be gauged by the statement of a British colleague who last year hailed the *Union List of Serials* as "the greatest union list ever published."

The precedent provided by the *Union List of Serials* may well help in the somewhat similar project, the National Union

Catalog, which many of us have long hoped could be published, but which when considered realistically seemed almost impossible for two reasons:

First, the tremendous size and cost of the undertaking was apparently so great as to make the task impossible without a very large subsidy.

Second, there seemed to be no prospect of an adequate subsidy if the publication was to be maintained on a current basis. Experience has shown that a catalog of this kind is out of date before publication; its day of usefulness is short unless ways and means can be found for continuations or supplements; and foundations are not interested in subsidizing projects that must be continued indefinitely.

Recent events have put a new aspect on the second of these problems. It now seems likely that, beginning with January 1956, the currently published Library of Congress author catalog will include in its cumulations, and possibly in its monthly issues, a record of the more important holdings of a large group of cooperating libraries in addition to those of the Library of Congress. If this hope becomes a reality, the task of publishing the material in the National Union Catalog as it now stands has a much more definite limit and may become sufficiently manageable in size so the thought of publication should be considered afresh. A study of the situation, however, seems to indicate that even so publication of the complete National Union Catalog would still be too large a task to be undertaken as a self-supporting project, and probably too large for us to hope to have it made possible by a subsidy.

This is the point at which the precedent of the *Union List of Serials* comes in. It has seemed to some of us that considerable portions of the National Union Catalog might be omitted without doing serious harm just as there are many types of serial publications whose omission did not seriously impair the value of the *Union List of Serials*. If these portions are omitted and the editorial work is carried on along practical lines, it might well be possible to publish the National Union Catalog successfully and still include in it a very large percentage of all the information desired by librarians and bibliog-

raphers if a comparatively small subsidy were made available. Under these circumstances we should stand a better chance of securing the subsidy. With all this in mind a study has been made of groups of titles which might be considered for exclusion. A discussion of them follows.

#### *Titles in the Library of Congress Printed Catalog*

Far and away the biggest saving can come from omitting all items in the Library of Congress printed catalog. Vast numbers of Library of Congress entries represent either unique holdings or popular titles which can be found in thousands of libraries. There is little point in listing either type in the published National Union Catalog whose primary objectives are to provide titles and locations not given in the Library of Congress printed catalog. However, it must be admitted that the omission of the non-unique titles will at times conceal multiple locations which could profitably be disclosed and that there may be a somewhat heavier burden of interlibrary loan requests on the Library of Congress. But some of these requests can be passed on to other libraries through the existing records of multiple holdings at the Library of Congress.

All things considered, it seems wise to suggest that the Library of Congress printed catalog and the published National Union Catalog be considered complementary works; or, in other words, to propose that publications listed in the Library of Congress printed catalog be omitted from the published National Union Catalog.

#### *Serials*

The major reason for recommending the exclusion of serials is that holdings cannot be satisfactorily given in the proposed publication, except for titles which are complete and dead. Without holdings, the listing of serials would not be satisfactory. In addition, it must be remembered that the *Union List of Serials* and the *New Serial Titles* list go a long way in caring for needs in this field. Accordingly, it seems desirable to suggest that lists of serial holdings be left for the *Union List of Serials* in whatever form that may take from now on, and to omit the



serials from the published National Union Catalog.

#### *Non-Book Materials*

Although entries for non-book materials are not numerous, it will simplify compilation and editing of the published National Union Catalog if they are omitted. They include broadsides, maps (but not atlases), manuscripts, etc. Popular sheet music might be classed with the non-book materials for omission. Microreproductions of books and pamphlets might be included, except when these are part of a large-scale publication program such as the English short-title list and Evans, for example.

#### *Early Printings*

Incunabula do not need to be included, since they are covered by the Stillwell census. Likewise, early British imprints can be left to the *Short Title Catalogue* and Wing, and early American titles to the American Antiquarian Society project to reproduce on microprint cards American publications before 1801.

#### *Offprints and Paged Analyticals*

Although periodical articles are not infrequently requested as though they were books, it is suggested that offprints and paged analyticals be omitted.

#### *Public Documents Published in the United States*

Since the vast mass of American government publications, including those at the federal, state and local levels, are included in the Library of Congress printed catalog, it is recommended that American government publications be omitted. Locally published documents not recorded in the Library of Congress printed catalog would naturally be requested from state libraries or state university libraries.

#### *United Nations Documents*

Since depository libraries are listed in the *United Nations Documents Index* and since the United Nations Library in New York City is available for special help, there seems to be little need to include publications of

the United Nations or its affiliated agencies. In any event, the Library of Congress printed catalog covers most of these publications. The publications of the various governmental international organizations (e.g., the League of Nations and the Organization of American States) can be excluded on the score that the great mass of their publications can be found in the Library of Congress printed catalog.

#### *Dissertations*

Since American dissertations should be available in the institutions which granted the degree, one location in addition to the Library of Congress is always known, and they might be omitted.

#### *Other Items*

There are undoubtedly a number of other small groups which might be omitted because they are covered elsewhere or because there is slight demand for them. Typical of these might be congressional speeches which are really reprints, or hymn books which are quite numerous but in relatively small demand, and where the location of the most important collections in the country are known, or books on other subjects where there are satisfactory printed bibliographies available.

#### DEBATABLE ITEMS

The classes of material so far considered may result in some inconvenience if they are omitted, but in general it seems reasonable to suggest their omission in order to reduce the National Union Catalog to manageable proportions for editing and publication. There remain a number of classes which should be considered but where exclusion is more debatable. These include secondary school textbooks, publications of large corporate bodies, entries for certain voluminous authors, and foreign dissertations. A brief discussion of these may be profitable.

#### *American Secondary School Textbooks*

Harvard has a special collection of over 50,000 secondary school textbooks, mainly nineteenth-century American publications.

This number could be multiplied several times over to give a reasonable estimate of the total output recorded in the Union Catalog, but with certain notable exceptions these publications are not required for scholarly research. Moreover, their listing in many cases is troublesome because of the publishing custom of listing numerous places in the imprint and of changing the sequence of these place names to suit local exigencies. For the few scholars who are interested in this material, a list of the larger collections in the country might be sufficient. Some items have special interest (e.g., the works of Lindley Murray and the McGuffey Readers), and might be included. On the other hand, foreign textbooks might be included because they will be comparatively few in number and in some cases would be more difficult to recognize as secondary school textbooks and would certainly be more difficult to find in libraries in this country.

#### *Voluminous Authors*

Harvard has some 8,000 author entries under Shakespeare. Many problems in Shakespeare bibliography would have to be faced or glossed over if all the 8,000 entries—plus the additional thousands which other libraries could add—were included. Should not such an author be excluded and left for a special bibliography to be compiled by a competent bibliographer? Perhaps a ruling could be set up so that entries with more than a thousand titles would be omitted; the principal libraries being mentioned instead as well as any published bibliographies which represent location. If this were done, the bulk of the Union Catalog could be reduced by a million entries or more.

The thousands of entries for the Bible and its parts could come under this ruling. Likewise, the publications of major American institutions with extensive publishing programs can be omitted on this score. The 3,000 entries which the Widener Library has under Harvard University are a case in point. Anyone seeking a Harvard publication could properly apply to the Harvard University Library, and the same would hold true with other universities. Appeals for University of Chicago publications could go to the University of Chicago, and so on.

#### *Foreign Dissertations*

In a class by themselves are the very numerous foreign dissertations. The Library of Congress alone has upwards of a third of a million theses from other countries, few of which are represented in its printed catalog, though all of them are listed in the National Union Catalog.

For foreign dissertations the matter to debate is whether they should be included in the published National Union Catalog or whether they should be left for a separate bibliography. Obviously, the dissertations of noted authors should be included, e.g., Bergson. The greatest question comes with the thousands of medical and legal dissertations which can be sought in obvious places: for example (apart from the Library of Congress) the Harvard Law School Library and the Armed Forces Medical Library. Note in this connection that there is a small but steady demand for foreign theses and a number of requests for them may regularly be found in the *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books*. Would a good compromise be to list all non-medical and non-legal foreign dissertations?

#### THE PUBLICATION PROGRAM

We estimate that the number of entries would be reduced by at least a half if the suggestions just discussed are approved. It would then seem possible to envisage a successful edition of the National Union Catalog. This edition would be printed by offset from typewritten copy. It would contain brief entries designed primarily for location purposes.

Major editing problems would remain to be faced. These relate primarily to variant printings, cross references, and entries under two or more forms of heading. These editing problems should be faced realistically, just as Winifred Gregory faced the somewhat similar problems in compiling and editing the *Union List of Serials*. Variant printings might be ignored when there is no good reason for recognizing them as independent bibliographical entries. Cross references should to a large extent be ignored when they are obvious or when the Library of Congress printed catalog covers them. It should be noted in this connection

that the Library of Congress printed catalog does not by any manner of means include all the references in the Library of Congress card catalogs, a precedent which might well hold for the published National Union Catalog. And for entries under a variety of forms, the editors must do their best and allowance must be made in the published work for a certain amount of inconsistency. It would be easy to spend millions of dollars in editing the catalog, but this must be avoided. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

The intent of this paper is to urge the acceptance of a limited program for the publication of the National Union Catalog. In essence the publication would be complementary to the Library of Congress printed catalog, as well as to the various other accepted bibliographies. It would not be a complete and perfect bibliography, but it would be a tremendously valuable bibliographical tool, both for the location of copies and for the compilation of bibliographies of various kinds. With the proposed expansion of the Library of Congress *Author Catalog* into a union catalog, beginning next year, the time has come to reproduce the retrospective National Union Catalog to the best of our ability. If general agreement can be reached on this proposal, we could ask the Library of Congress to study the costs involved, to estimate the size of the subsidy, if any, that would be required, to make possible a publication at a low enough price so that the whole project would become feasible.

## Future Program

*(Continued from page 12)*

provide readers with information on developments in the audio-visual field. A number of readers have already expressed favorable comments on this new feature. Librarians in practice can assist in improving the journal by writing and by encouraging their staff members to write. If there is any single criterion to guide writers, it is to present new ideas. Contributors should follow the basic

style of the journal in presentation, footnote citations, and tabular organization. We are counting on your full cooperation.—Maurice F. Tauber, Editor.

## Faculty Service

*(Continued from page 15)*

subject specialists, but the functions of the specialist might well be performed immediately under the office of the director, or out of a subject divisional library, or out of a departmental library. It is believed, however, that once the service is created the confidence and support necessary to its success would soon be established in sufficient degree to make the innovation successful.

Certainly the librarian convinced of the efficacy of his calling will not cringe at improving or increasing services. Let the faint-hearted but look back over the progress of the last half-century and see how far he has come already. He should note also that special libraries have always given most of the services discussed above. Indeed, the coordination of faculty services entails little more than the adaptation of certain special library practices to an academic situation.

## Use of TAAB

*(Continued from page 18)*

which *TAAB* service provides.

In conclusion, it might be said that the *TAAB* method has the virtue of being cooperative, comprehensive and competitive. It is cooperative in the sense that libraries and booksellers derive mutual benefit in a new and imaginative way. Comprehensiveness is achieved by the large-scale attention given by booksellers to an individual library's wants. It is competitive because of the number of dealers involved and this tends to encourage low quoting on items desired. The method has much to recommend it.

## Selected Reference Books of 1954-1955

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### INTRODUCTION

LIKE THE PRECEDING ARTICLES in this semiannual series<sup>1</sup> this survey is based on notes written by members of the reference staff of the Columbia University libraries. Notes written by assistants are signed with initials.<sup>2</sup>

As the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as A11 and IA26) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide*<sup>3</sup> and its first *Supplement*.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Besterman, Theodore. *A World Bibliography of Bibliographies*. . . 3d. rev. ed. Genève, Societas Bibliographica [1955-] v. 1. 90 Sw.fr.  
Contents: v. 1, A-E. 1326 col.

The author estimates that this edition, to comprise four volumes, will list 80,000 separate items, compared with 65,000 included in the preceding edition (*Guide* A11). Examination of the first volume substantiates this figure, with new materials particularly noticeable under such topical headings as "Aeronautics," "Atom, Atomic energy," etc. Coverage through the closing date of 1953 seems adequately met, with a few later entries included as they became available. Arrangement, scope and limitations remain as

in the earlier editions, so that only upon appearance of the author-index volume can full use of the set be made. For the first time, the author has worked extensively with the resources of the Library of Congress, and to seemingly good effect for inclusion of U.S. items. Even so, the number of bibliographic inconsistencies and omissions in American imprints is abnormally high.—J.N.W.

*Bibliographie der Übersetzungen deutschsprachiger Werke. Verzeichnis der Seit 1951 erschienenen und in der Deutschen Bücherei vorhandenen Schriften*, bearb. und hrsg. von der Deutschen Bücherei. Leipzig, VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1954-. Jg. 1-. quarterly.

A quarterly bibliography listing translations from the German into other languages, which have been published since 1951. The arrangement is by large class groups, subdivided by languages with an author index. Bibliographical information is detailed, the translated title is followed by the original German title in brackets, and prices are included. It is hoped that a volume covering 1945-1950 will follow.

Evans, Charles. *The American Bibliography*. . . v. 13, 1799-1800, by Clifford K. Shipton. Worcester, Mass., American Antiquarian Society, 1955. 349 p. \$25.

A carefully edited continuation of an invaluable bibliography (*Guide* A142). Volume 13 completes the year 1799, which had only been covered through the letter "M" in volume 12, and brings the work down through the end of 1800, with author and subject indexes. Most of the items included were either examined or verified in reliable bibliographies, and not, as so often occurs

<sup>1</sup> COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES, January and July issues, starting January 1952.

<sup>2</sup> Eleanor Buist, Kenneth Leif, Suzanne Brass, Eugene Shesby, John Neal Waddell.

<sup>3</sup> Constance M. Winchell, *Guide to Reference Books* (7th ed.; Chicago: A.L.A., 1951); *Supplement* (Chicago: A.L.A., 1954).

in Evans' work, accepted on the basis of booksellers' advertisements. Those titles not examined or described by a careful bibliographer have been put in brackets. When an anonymous work is listed under author, cross-reference is given from the title. Imprint information is given more fully than in previous volumes, but, because of considerations of space and cost, titles have been abbreviated to include only their essential portions. Nearly all of the items have been located in libraries or private collections, and, in most cases, multiple locations have been listed. It is heartening to read in the introduction that negotiations are now underway regarding the preparation of a final volume which would include a supplement and index to the complete set.—K.L.

*Paperbound Books in Print.* New York, Bowker, 1955. . \$2. per year.

Intended as "an easy-to-use index to available paper books," the work is scheduled to appear three times a year (January, April, and September) and will include both items in print and those announced for publication within the next quarter. The first part is a selective subject index with alphabetical title arrangement under broad subject headings, plus a highly selective fiction index containing a mere sampling of titles. The principal part of the work is an author listing with more than 4500 items appearing in the Summer number. Price, publication number, and publisher's symbol are included in each entry.—E.S.

Pennink, R. *Catalogus der Niet-Nederlandse drukken: 1500-1540 aanwezig in de Koninklijke Bibliotheek 's-Gravenhage.* 's-Gravenhage, Staatsdrukkerij- en Uitgeverijbedrijf, 1955. 267p. G.20.

May be ordered from Nijhoff. 2373 numbered entries.

Lists European imprints, 1500-1540, not published in the Netherlands, which are in the national library. Detailed references are given to bibliographic sources and there are indexes by printers and original owners.

Taubé, Gurli Elisa. *Svensk festskriftsbibliografien 1891-1925.* Uppsala, Appelberg's Boktryckeri, 1954. 168p. (Svenska bibliotekariersamfundets skrifterserie, II)

A listing of Swedish festschriften arranged alphabetically by person honored, giving the full contents of each volume. There is a classed index by subject field and an author index to the contents of the volumes.

U.S. Library of Congress. General Reference and Bibliography Division. *Current National Bibliographies*, compiled by Helen F. Conover. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1955. 132p. \$.75.

An extension of the series, "Current National Bibliographies," printed from 1949 to 1953 in the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* (Guide A132 and 1A26). Limited to sources being published currently in mid-1954, the bibliography includes lists of publications of all kinds—books, documents, pamphlets, serials, theses, maps, music. However, specialized and selective subject lists of general literature are included only for countries where fuller sources are not available. With few exceptions, all of the items are being received currently by the Library of Congress.

Arrangement is by broad political areas and individual countries. Where resources for a particular country are extensive, items are grouped under the following headings: general (mainly books), indexes of periodical articles, government documents, and directories of periodicals and newspapers. Bibliographical description is complete, and nearly all of the entries are annotated. There is an index of titles and a directory of publishers.—K.L.

#### ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Ensiklopedia Indonesia. Bandung, N. V. Penerbitan: 's-Gravenhage, W. Van Hoeve, 1954-. v.1- . il. \$8.50 per vol. v.1, A-E.

Characterized by very brief articles on a

wide variety of subjects (including biographies of living persons) this general encyclopedia emphasizes Asiatic affairs. Unfortunately, no bibliographies are given. There are numerous "see" references, plus "see also" references indicated by asterisks. Good typography, numerous illustrations, maps and plates contribute to the generally attractive format.

Volume I contains a special section on the flag, constitution and cabinet members of Indonesia, the Declaration of Human Rights, opening bars of national anthems, a table of heads of governments, and one of national holidays.—E.S.

#### PERIODICALS

Paris. Bibliothèque nationale. *Catalogue des périodiques clandestins, 1939-1945*. Paris, 1954. 282p. 880fr.

This is a catalog of clandestine serial publications distributed in Nazi-occupied countries. In three sections: 1) Periodicals distributed in France; 2) Periodicals distributed in other countries; 3) Supplement. As only those serials are listed of which original or photostatic copies are to be found in the Bibliothèque nationale, the listing for France is nearly complete, comprising 1015 titles, while the listing for other countries is partial, comprising only 71 titles. Bibliographical descriptions are full, including, whenever possible, publisher, place and date of publication of each issue. In the notes any additional available data, such as the names of editors, printers, contributors, etc., are given. There is a good detailed index.—S.S.

*Verzeichnis ausländischer Zeitschriften in Schweizerischen Bibliotheken. Répertoire des périodiques étrangers reçus par les bibliothèques suisses*. 4. Aufl. Bern, Vereinigung Schweizerischer Bibliothekare, 1955. 620p.

1. ed. 1904; 2. ed. 1912; 3. ed. 1925.

P. xix-xl contain a list of institutions reporting with conditions of lending.

This union list includes some 34,300 titles, with indication of holdings, of foreign periodicals published since 1900 found in Swiss

libraries. Arrangement is alphabetical by title even in the case of publications of societies and institutions, i.e., annual reports, bulletins, proceedings, etc. are entered directly under title instead of under the name of the sponsoring body as is done in American libraries. However, there is a geographic index which gives societies, institutions and government agencies under place name listing their publications and giving references to the entries in the main alphabet.

#### RELIGION

Barrow, John G. *A Bibliography of Bibliographies in Religion*. Ann Arbor, Edwards Bros., 1955. 489p. \$15. (For sale by the author, 716 Brown Bldg., Austin 1, Texas.)

A comprehensive compilation attempting "to bring together all separately published bibliographies in the field of religion." It does not include bibliographies appended to books and to articles in codices, or indexes of forbidden books.

The arrangement is by subject field with an author and subject index. Under each subject, titles are arranged chronologically by date of publication. Titles are annotated and location of copies in numerous American and European libraries is indicated. Unfortunately, subject headings do not stand out well in a lithoprinted work, and, as there are no running titles, it is necessary to work almost entirely from the table of contents.

*Bibliotheca catholica neerlandica impressa, 1500-1727*. Hagae Comitatus, M. Nijhoff, 1954. 669p. fl. 40.

Intended as a "repertory of the spiritual literature" (i.e., "everything printed for the spiritual life") published in the Low Countries during the period indicated. Arrangement is chronological with a main-entry index. Information given includes place, publisher and date, but not pagination, and there are references from later to earlier editions of the same work. Compiled from bibliographies, library catalogs, etc. (of which there is a list with abbreviations), the fact that "none of the works listed was ever

actually consulted" is partially compensated for by the inclusion of at least one source of reference for each entry.—E.S.

[Brunotte, Heinz] *Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon; kirchlichtheologisches Handwörterbuch*. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht [1955- ] Lfg. 1-3 in 2 pts. DM. 4.80/lfg.

An editorial group of German Protestant clergy and theological scholars has published the first sections of an encyclopedic dictionary, to be completed in three volumes (35 parts). It is intended as a modern supplement to older works of reference on Christian theology and church affairs, emphasizing recent literature, in particular the foreign literature unavailable in Germany for a considerable length of time. The editors expressly refer to Osterloh and Engelland, *Biblisch-theologisches Handwörterbuch*, 1950, for more thorough treatment of Biblical theology, and to the *Evangelisches Soziallexikon*, 1955, for greater detail in matters of Protestant social ethic. Entries include theological concepts, clerical terms, national and geographic areas with emphasis on their religious history, and biographies of persons associated with the field of religion. A stated aim is "to define concepts so as to enable readers to make their own judgments."

Approximately 16,000 entries are contemplated, with a series of long articles on major subjects as the main feature. Articles other than brief ones are signed and contain bibliographies.—E.B.

Williams Library, London. *Dr. Williams's Library, London, Catalogue of Accessions, 1900-1950, Being a Catalogue of Books Published and Added to the Library during that Period*. Ed. for the Trustees, by Doris M. Johnson. London, Dr. Williams's Trust, 1955. 776, cxlv p. £2.5s.

This library is particularly strong in theology, ecclesiastical history, history of religion, philosophy and related subjects, and also includes materials in history, sociology, and the history of language and literature.

It does not have fiction, science, technology or music.

The main part of the catalog, arranged alphabetically by author, is followed by a supplement which lists periodicals, publications of societies, connected series, etc. Only works published between 1900-1950 are included.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

*Annuaire Européen, European Yearbook*. Published under the auspices of the Council of Europe. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1955- . v.1- . 584p. G.28.50.

"Devoted to the scientific study of European international organizations, including their constitutions, their functions and their work," the first volume of this yearbook concentrates on eight principal organizations (e.g., Council of Europe, European Coal and Steel Community) with plans to include new and more technical institutions and to supplement present data in subsequent volumes. In three sections: Articles (historical and descriptive information); Documentary; and Bibliographical (abstracts of important books on European integration and a selected list of articles). Documents appear in both French and English, abstracts in English, and the bulk of the articles in French with English summaries. Indexed.—E.S.

Bernsdorf, Wilhelm and Bülow, Friedrich, eds. *Wörterbuch der Soziologie, unter Mitarbeit zahlreicher Fachleute*. Stuttgart, Enke, 1955. 640p. DM. 26.40.

A one-volume encyclopedic dictionary of sociological terms with signed contributions by 84 German specialists. Most articles contain brief bibliographies with American and English writings frequently cited. The work resembles Vierkandt's *Handwörterbuch der Soziologie*, 1931, but is arranged as a dictionary. Cross references are numerous, many referring from the English term. The editors state that the work is not intended as a major handbook for specialists but rather as a reference tool for students of social science and the practicing social worker. For reference purposes it should prove more satisfactory than a number of one-volume subject dictionaries of similar



purpose now appearing in English. A supplementary volume on sociologists is planned.—E.B.

*Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States*. New York, Fund for the Republic, 1955. 474p. \$5.

An annotated bibliography "primarily devoted to literature relating to Communism in the United States since . . . 1919," this is one of two volumes on the subject published by the Fund for the Republic. The companion volume, *Digest of the Public Record of Communism in the United States* (New York, 1955), is a "collection of abstracts of decisions, laws, ordinances, hearings, reports and other public documents."

Arranged in two main indices, author and subject, the *Bibliography* is supplemented by five appendices. In general the closing date is 1952, but some later items are included. Hearings and other public documents are listed only in the companion volume.—E.S.

Hamburg, Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, *Länderlexikon*. Hamburg, Verlag Weltarchiv, 1955. . v.1. . \$38.25 the set.

A new encyclopedia of the social and economic structure of the countries of Europe, exclusive of the Soviet Union, this first volume is to be followed by two more to encompass other major geographical regions. Arrangement is by country, with articles of substantial length, e.g., Great Britain, 150 pages. Topics covered include governmental structure, politics, social organization, geography, economics, finance, agriculture, trade, industry and education. Although there is some historical orientation, emphasis is on the present. Bibliographies seem adequate and current.—J.N.W.

Szladits, Charles. *Bibliography on Foreign and Comparative Law; Books and Articles in English*. N.Y., Oceana Pubs., 1955. 526p. \$15.

An extensive bibliography of some 14,000 books and periodical articles in English in the broad fields of foreign and comparative

law not including Anglo-American legal systems. The arrangement is by a fairly detailed classification scheme with an index of authors and a geographic index. In many cases brief descriptive annotations are given for books, and some of what are considered the more important periodical articles are marked by asterisks. This should be an important work in the fields of political science and government as well as law.

#### DICTIONARIES

Belisle, Louis A. *Dictionnaire général de la langue française au Canada*. Québec, Belisle Editeur, 1955. . fasc. 1. . il. \$15.

To be published in about 33 fascicles of 64 pages each, the resultant volume to include some 2,000 pages, this is a general French dictionary, based on Littré, but particularly useful because it contains Canadianisms with their equivalents in literary French. A fleur-de-lis is used to indicate words and meanings peculiar to Canadian French. Special attention is given to Canadian flora and fauna, and terms of commerce and industry as well as technical terms.

Citations showing usage are drawn from French classical authors, from modern French and from the colloquial speech of the French in Canada.

Corominas, Juan. *Diccionario crítico etimológico de la lengua castellana*. Berna, Ed. Francke, 1954. . v.1. . \$13. per vol.

A comprehensive etymological dictionary giving dates of origin of words with quotations showing usages and derivations. Covers the languages of both Spain and Spanish America and includes the ancient languages, such as pre-Roman Iberian and vulgar Arabic, as well as dialects and Latin-American influences.

Collison, Robert Lewis. *Dictionaries of Foreign Languages; a Bibliographical Guide to the General and Technical Dictionaries of the Chief Foreign Languages, with Historical and Explana-*

*tory Notes and References*. New York, Hafner Pub. Co., 1955. 210p. \$4.

Prepared by an English librarian and based on the collection in an American university library, this bibliographical guide should be helpful to librarians, translators and others needing information about dictionaries. The selection is comprehensive, and historical and critical notes are given for the dictionaries of all the major languages of Europe, Africa and Asia. The larger chapters are divided into sections: general, etymological, specialist (synonyms, antonyms, etc.) dictionaries relating to special periods, slang and dialect, and bilingual (usually English, but with some important foreign-language dictionaries noted). An appendix lists technical dictionaries in various languages arranged by subject.

Snell, Bruno. *Lexikon des frühgriechischen Epos*. In Zusammenarbeit mit dem Thesaurus Linguae Graecae und mit Unterstützung der UNESCO und der Joachim-Jungius-Gesellschaft, Hamburg . . . Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1955. . . Lfg. 1. .

This new dictionary is the first part of the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* to be published. Although similar in its general intention to the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, (Guide, M340) the Greek *Thesaurus* will contain when completed a series of dictionaries, each covering a different literary period. This one will list every word which occurs in the texts of the earliest Greek literary works up to but not including the works of Antimachos.—S.S.

#### SCIENCE

Sachet, Marie-Hélène and Fosberg, F. Raymond. *Island Bibliographies: Micronesian Botany; Land Environment and Ecology of Coral Atolls; Vegetation of Tropical Pacific Islands*. Comp. under the auspices of the Pacific Science Board. [Washington] National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 1955. 577p. \$6.

In three separate sections (as suggested

in the sub-titles), each section of this annotated bibliography is arranged by author and has its own subject index. Books, periodical articles, mimeographed material, and some unpublished items are included. Bibliographical information is given in abbreviated (and often unsatisfactory) form, but location of copies, primarily in Washington, D. C., libraries, is indicated. Indexing consists in grouping authors' names plus dates of publication under subject headings without indication of page number. There is a list of serial abbreviations and a separate addenda list for each section.—E.S.

#### APPLIED SCIENCE

De Vries, Louis. *English-German Technical and Engineering Dictionary*. 1st ed. N.Y., McGraw-Hill, 1954. 997p.

A companion volume to his *German-English Technical and Engineering Dictionary* (Guide, Suppl. 1P5).

Lists more than 130,000 entries. Emphasis is on engineering terms but other technical and some few general terms are included.

Harvard University. Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory. *Bibliography on Hearing*. S. S. Stevens, Director; J. G. C. Loring, Compiler; Dorothy Cohen, Technical Editor. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Pr., 1955. 599p. \$7.

An enlargement of *A Bibliography in Audition*, comp. by George A. Miller [and others], 1950. 2v.

Covering the period 1938-1952, with a selection of materials before 1938, this edition contains over 10,000 titles, almost doubling those in the first edition and repeating all titles listed there. The large subject fields covered include: anatomical, biophysics, animal studies, speech and information, music, noise, neural activity, biochemistry and pharmacology, psychophysics, deafness, audiometry, and auditory theory.

The main arrangement is alphabetical by author with a subject index. Titles are usually given in the original language followed by an English translation in brackets.

## MUSIC

*The Guide to Long-Playing Records.*  
N.Y., Knopf, 1955. 3v. \$11.50.

Contents: v. 1, Orchestral music, by Irving Kolodin; v. 2, Vocal music, by Philip L. Miller; v. 3, Chamber and solo instrument music, by Harold C. Schonberg.

Three recognized experts present here an annotated list of the serious music available on long-playing records, which, by virtue of comprehensiveness and practicality, should be useful to a very large group. Listing is by composer, with subdivisions by musical form, and there are supplementary listings in volumes 2 and 3 of individual performers in collections, miscellanies, etc. Although no mention is made of a closing date, a number of early 1955 releases are included.

Relative merits of the several performances of a given work are clearly indicated, and although personal preferences are obvious (and properly so), the balance between objective and subjective criticism seems skillfully maintained. There are adequate indexes; the uninitiated, however, may be confused by the arrangement of abbreviations at the head of each title. Particularly noteworthy is the high literary standard of the text of the annotations.—J.N.W.

## LITERATURE

Jonas, Klaus W. *Fifty Years of Thomas Mann Studies, 1902-1951.* Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1955. 217p. \$5.

A selective compilation of approximately 3,000 books, parts of books, pamphlets, and periodical and newspaper articles about Mann, covering the period 1902, the year in which articles on *Buddenbrooks* began to appear, through 1951, the year of publication of *Der Erwählte*. However, important items of earlier or later dates are included, as well as Mann's self-critical and autobiographical writings. The systematic arrangement includes sections on bibliography, biography, themes, style, political, social and philosophical thought, research in progress, and on each of the author's novels, novellas and short stories. Except in the case of

newspaper citations, bibliographical information is complete and uniform.—K.L.

## BIOGRAPHY

*Who's Who in Librarianship*, ed. by Thomas Landau. Cambridge, Bowes and Bowes, 1954. 268p. 50s.

The first of its kind for British librarians, *Who's Who in Librarianship* includes approximately 3,000 notices of the usual who's who nature, although comparison with other sources of information suggests a rather high percentage of omissions. "Special interests" are noted in most of the sketches, and these have been further used to form a number of supplementary classified lists.

*Who's Who in Library Service*. 3d. ed., Dorothy Ethlyn Cole, ed. N.Y., The Grolier Society, 1955. 546p. \$6.

This new edition of *Who's Who in Library Service* lists some 11,000 U. S. and Canadian librarians, with personal and professional data which seem pertinent, accurate and, for the most part, current. Information is based on questionnaires sent to graduates of approved library schools and members of the several national library associations; apparently, those librarians failing to reply were excluded, regardless of other considerations.—J.N.W.

*Who's Who in World Aviation*. Washington, D.C., American Aviation Publications, 1955. v. 1. \$10.

Includes some 2400 names covering officials of aircraft companies and airlines; officers of the air services of all countries; distinguished members of pioneer pilot organizations; government officials and legislators with significant interest in aviation, etc.

## ATLASES

*Atlas mira*. [A. N. Baranov, V. N. Ly-siuk, S. I. Shurev and others, editors] Moscow, 1954. [13]p. 283p. of colored maps. 51 cm. \$55.

A world atlas, in Russian, prepared under

the Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by order of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Maps are primarily physical and political; unlike the *Bol'shoi sovetskii atlas mira* (Guide U169) there are no economic or historical maps. Considerable emphasis is given to communication routes. Seventy-five maps (or approximately 25%) are of the U.S.S.R. and its subdivisions, and 105 are devoted to Western Europe. Remaining sections include Asia (52), Africa (17), North America (91), South America (14), and Australia, the oceans and polar regions (17). The bulk of the work was completed in 1953. The index, to be published separately, is not yet available. To facilitate reference to the key to symbols a duplicate unbound page on firm paper is provided.

The cartographic methods employed appear to be of superior quality, and format is comparable with the best atlases published in Europe.—E.B.

Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Stockholm. *Atlas över Sverige*. Stockholm, Generalstabens litografiska anstalts förlag, 1953. \$112 complete.

A new and valuable regional atlas of Sweden, which, when complete, will contain 150 folio-size colored maps together with descriptive texts and will afford a thorough treatment of all aspects of Swedish geography. The fourteen sections will include material on geophysics and geology, meteorology and hydrography, pasturage and animal husbandry, population, agriculture, forestry, industry, communications, trade, economic conditions, social conditions, cultural development, political geography and history. There are extensive English summaries in each folio section, and all maps and tables have parallel English headings. Scheduled to be completed in about three years, the atlas will contain seventy-five fascicles (*kartblad*) of which fifteen have been issued.—K.L.

#### HISTORY

*Diccionario histórico argentino*, publicado bajo la dirección de Ricardo

Piccirilli, Francisco L. Romay [y] Leoncio Gianello. Buenos Aires, Ediciones Históricas Argentinas [1953-1954] 6v. \$70.

This alphabetical dictionary consists, in general, of brief articles on persons, places and institutions connected with the history of Argentina. Some longer, survey-type articles on broader subjects are also included. As the chief emphasis is on biography, numerous sketches of eminent artists, scientists and educators, in addition to those of historical figures, are included. Unusual but useful, especially to librarians, is the inclusion of articles on the history of the country's major periodicals and newspapers.

Although prepared by Argentine scholars, the articles are not signed and the bibliographies are brief and scattered. Furthermore the work has not been indexed and cross references have generally been omitted. Thus, unfortunately, the wealth of information accumulated here is not readily accessible.—S.S.

*Historical Abstracts: a quarterly of abstracts of historical articles appearing currently in periodicals the world over* . . . Eric H. Boehm, Editor. v.1, no.1- March, 1955. Vienna, Historisches Seminar, 1955. quarterly. \$15 to individuals and to institutions with an annual book fund of less than \$10,000; \$25 to institutions with an annual book fund of more than \$10,000.

The first two issues of this new abstract journal in the historical field contain almost 1700 abstracts from more than 400 periodicals, with the expectation that coverage will be extended to more than 600 periodicals by the end of volume two. It is intended to include articles on "political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775-1945 in the periodical literature (including year books) the world over."

Each issue will also include a brief news section, installments of a *World List of Historical Periodicals*, a list of the periodicals abstracted; and subject and author indexes.

## Presidential Notes

We hope we are not subject to the epithet "philanthropoids," but after our first experience with foundation giving we recognize clearly that "giving" on any large scale is exacting and responsible work, albeit satisfying and exhilarating. As president of ACRL I am much indebted to members of the Committee on Foundation Grants for long hours of thoughtful work on a recent snowy weekend in Chicago. You will recall that in Philadelphia Dr. W. Homer Turner, executive director of the United States Steel Foundation, Inc., turned over to ACRL a check for \$50,000. This generous grant we were to distribute in modest amounts to privately supported liberal arts colleges for strengthening or modernizing library teaching or learning tools. A portion of the grant was to be retained for financing research into current problems of college libraries.

A special committee was appointed to administer this grant and to consider ACRL's long-term program with reference to procurement and use of foundation funds. During the fall, information about the United States Steel Foundation project and procedure for application was issued in *CAL* and several national educational journals, and ACRL state representatives were asked to assist in spreading the word. Application forms were then distributed to all inquirers as well as to an existent list of some 500 liberal arts colleges. Approximately 400 formal applications were returned for committee review, so we feel that librarians and educators generally were alert to the opportunity and aware of a need for financial aid to libraries.

Our review of these requests only intensified our conviction that there is clear need for vigorous action in this field. This initial and exploratory grant will bring realistic aid to the 89 libraries selected by the committee. It will barely affect, however, the widespread financial poverty of the country's liberal arts college libraries. The Ford Foundation has recently provided powerful support to these colleges for other worthy purposes; ACRL must move vigorously to help assure that library services and facilities are

not further neglected. A statement of program adopted by the committee is appended. We are already optimistic that further funds will be available next year, but such a forthright development program is essential. An expanded program of direct grants will, we hope, look to the need for books and related material, for equipment, for consultative service on library programs, and for aid to individual librarians in continuing or expanding their postprofessional education. The basic need for continued research will not be overlooked.

Of the 400 applications received, the greatest number by far were for book or journal funds for general or specific purposes. Several were for audio-visual equipment or services of one kind or another; the *New York Times* on microfilm was frequently wanted. Less numerous, yet significant, were requests for general equipment, including building funds, and for assistance with programs of instruction in the use of the library.

The committee took particular account of whether or not the college itself, within its resources, had been giving a fair measure of support to the library program in recent years. Since it was desirable at this point to make a considerable number of modest grants to several institutions throughout the country, the committee naturally looked to cases where even a small grant gave promise of obvious benefit to the college educational program. The committee took special pleasure in offering basic support to some forthcoming interlibrary cooperative programs. It was heartened by those requests that revealed a clear attempt on the librarian's part to bring his financial problems into focus and often to solve them in part by genuine "bootstrap" methods.

The application forms did not merely startle us with the widespread and basic need for broad financial aid to libraries; they provided us with the beginnings of a collection of precise documentary information on the nature of the total need. The information thus provided by all applicants will materially assist ACRL in stating the

case for additional foundation support of this type.

A word about the research grant project is also in order now. Final decisions will be made at midwinter meeting, but already the Publications Committee is reviewing several fruitful proposals. Only one grant has been finally approved at this time—Simmons College will undertake to accumulate information to support a "case method" procedure for teaching college library administration.

Whatever the future holds for us in the whole area of foundation support, ACRL owes a special debt to the pioneering vision of the United States Steel Foundation, the officers of which saw an important social need and acted on it. Furthermore I can say here, as president, that Arthur Hamlin and his colleagues at headquarters have furnished many hours of concentrated effort, much of it beyond working hours, in encouraging and supporting this germinal program. This work has been done in addition to already heavy responsibilities.—*Robert Vosper, President, ACRL.*

### **Policy Statement by the Committee on Foundation Projects**

The Association of College and Reference Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, founded in 1876, is charged with the promotion of library service and librarianship in college, university and research libraries. Its services are available to all institutions of higher education. Within this scope, it has recently established a twofold program for administering foundation grants for college and university library development. One phase of the program involves allocation of funds to college and university libraries to make them more effective in the teaching program. Libraries so helped may use the funds for the purchase of books and teaching aids where the need is demonstrated. The second phase involves support for basic research in library problems leading to more effective operation and procedures. This phase includes examination of ways to stimulate use of libraries and teaching tools toward quality improvement in education, as well as standards for accreditation, self-evaluation, national and

world-wide extension of bibliographical control of printed materials, regardless of language or form.

Machinery for the allocation of foundation grants was set up recently when it became evident that aid-to-education programs should include direct grants to libraries. It was realized that financial aid to college and university programs did not necessarily reach the libraries and lead to their enrichment. Unless the library is able to expand proportionately with the other divisions of the college or university, general education cannot appropriately benefit from corporation grants. Such an aid-to-education program is unbalanced and unrealistic.

Libraries with rich resources and adequate, well-trained staffs are basic to the instructional program of the college or university. This fact is so thoroughly recognized by accrediting agencies that almost one-third of an accrediting questionnaire is customarily devoted to the library and its ability to participate fully in the educational program.

The Association of College and Reference Libraries is prepared to allocate wisely substantial funds to bring college and university libraries to the level of strength and efficiency where they will be actually, as well as ideally, the "heart of the institution." The Association envisages a large-scale, basic program of library development. This will include (1) enriching the collections and increasing library services, (2) developing a library building program (the Association's Buildings Committee is available to offer advice on modern library building plans), and (3) stimulating and maintaining co-operative projects among librarians, possibly on a regional basis, so that scholarship resources may be economically shared and made more widely available.

The program of aid to libraries is far-reaching and it is the considered judgment of the Association that the time is ripe for attacking the problems of the pursuance of fundamental research in library science and of the impoverished college library on all fronts. The criteria for aid to libraries had been prepared and the machinery for allocation of funds has been set up and is operating. Adequate funds are now to be solicited.

## Libraries Receiving United States Steel Foundation Grants

Abilene Christian College .....	\$ 200	Nebraska Wesleyan University .....	\$ 200
Adelphi College .....	300	North Central (The College and Seminary Library, Naperville, Ill.) .....	300
Allegheny College .....	300	Occidental College .....	300
Assumption College .....	300	Ohio Wesleyan University .....	1,000
Athens College .....	200	Oklahoma City University .....	300
Atlanta University .....	300	Olivet Nazarene College .....	250
Augustana College (Ill.) .....	200	Ottawa University .....	300
Aurora College .....	300	College of the Pacific .....	300
Berea College .....	300	Pacific Union College .....	150
Bessie Tift College .....	100	Pacific University .....	250
Birmingham-Southern College .....	300	Park College .....	150
Blackburn College .....	300	Parsons College .....	300
Buena Vista College .....	100	College of Puget Sound .....	300
Catholic University of America .....	300	Randolph-Macon Woman's College ..	300
Catawba College .....	100	Redlands University .....	300
Chapman College .....	100	Reed College .....	500
Clark University .....	300	Roanoke College .....	300
Dakota Wesleyan University .....	300	Russell Sage College .....	300
Doane College .....	200	College of St. Catherine (Minn.) ..	300
Fairfield University .....	300	St. Francis College (Pa.) .....	300
Goshen College .....	300	St. Francis Xavier College for Women (Chicago) .....	300
Greenville College .....	300	St. John's University (Minn.) .....	300
Hastings College .....	150	St. Joseph College (Conn.) .....	150
Kalamazoo College .....	300	St. Joseph's College (Ind.) .....	300
Kansas Wesleyan University .....	150	College of St. Joseph on the Rio Grande (N. M.) .....	300
Kentucky Wesleyan College .....	300	St. Mary's College (Ind.) .....	300
Kenyon College .....	300	Salem College .....	300
Knoxville College .....	300	University of Santa Clara .....	300
LeMoyne College .....	300	Seton Hill College .....	150
Lewis and Clark College .....	200	Springfield College (Mass.) .....	300
Loyola University (La.) .....	150	Sweet Briar College .....	300
Lynchburg College .....	300	Talladega College .....	300
Macalester College .....	150	Thiel College .....	300
Manchester College .....	300	Tougaloo Southern Christian College ..	300
Marietta College .....	300	University of Tulsa .....	300
Midland College .....	300	Union University (Tenn.) .....	300
Miles College .....	100	Ursinus College .....	300
Millsaps College .....	300	Viterbo College .....	150
Monmouth College .....	200	Wartburg College .....	300
Mount St. Mary's College (Md.) .....	300	Washington College (Md.) .....	300
Mount Union College .....	200	Wilkes College .....	300
Muhlenberg College .....	300	Whitman College .....	300
Muskingum College .....	300	Willamette University .....	300
National College of Education (Ill.) ..	300	William Penn College .....	150
National College for Christian Workers (Mo.) .....	100		



# A-V Clearing House

Edited by the  
ACRL AUDIO-VISUAL  
COMMITTEE



No. 3

Louie Shores, Chairman; Fleming Bennett; Jane Culler; Budd Gamble; John Harvey; Margaret L. Rufeald; Walter Stone.

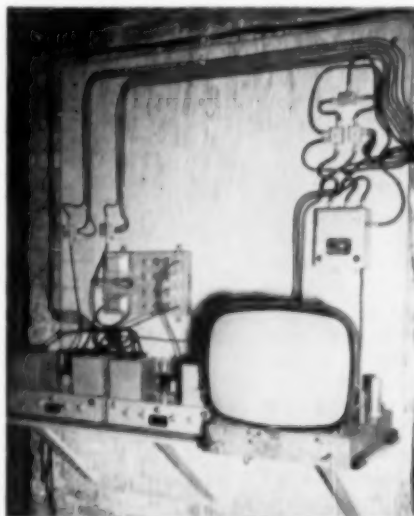
## The Library and Closed-Circuit TV

Television, although a familiar adjunct to many libraries, is currently employed in only very limited ways. A small room or alcove is usually equipped to permit individuals or small groups to view commercial and educational telecasts. Such installations are worthwhile, but they hardly begin to exploit the potentialities that TV has for libraries and library schools.

Closed-circuit or captive television is a coaxial cable-connected system which distributes images picked up by a television camera to one or a number of viewing locations simultaneously. To accomplish this feat, home-type TV receivers are employed in combination with revolutionary cameras costing less than one thousand dollars. These are connected by means of cable priced at about six cents a foot. The cable carries negligible current and voltage, and does not have to be run in conduit. This makes for simple and economical installations.

A library located in a college or university might well install a "coax" system between the library and classrooms, laboratories, study halls, the auditorium, and other strategic areas. The cables, terminating in outlet boxes at these locations, permit the quick connection of camera and/or receiver. Outdoor TV antennas oriented to local transmitting stations and wired into the system expand its usefulness to handle such programs. With such a setup, the library becomes more effective as a communications center. Through the use of an inexpensive lens and prism device, known as a Multiplexer, it is possible to distribute motion

picture films on the cable system for reception and viewing in as many locations as is desirable at one time. Also, several films can be electronically transmitted simultaneously on this single cable, with the selection of program desired made through the use of the channel selector switch on the receiver in the classroom. This approach to film distribution eliminates transporting projectors and screens to the various rooms, and permits a single operator to service a relatively large organization from a centralized location. Although



*Distribution system for TV at Chicago Teachers College. Thirty-five locations are now connected, with provision for two additional buildings.*

synchronized motion picture projectors are used for this purpose in commercial television installations, it has been found through experimentation that conventional 16mm projectors will work satisfactorily.



*The Multiplex—used for the pick-up and electronic distribution of films and other visuals.*

It is desirable at the start of each semester to familiarize entering freshmen with the facilities and routines of the library. Through the use of closed-circuit TV it is now possible to seat an entire class in a large hall to view the TV screen, while the camera is taken on tour by the librarian. Pertinent questions and other desirable interaction between members of the class and the conductor of the tour is provided for through the use of a two-way audio intercommunication system that accompanies the camera. In this way each student has, in effect, a ring-side seat to study the important details that are electronically magnified and dramatically emphasized through proper lens selection and camera technique.

Story telling and book review programs of local origin can be distributed on the cable. Similarly, classes in library science can view and discuss, from the vantage points of their own rooms, the procedures and operations customarily in progress at strategic places in the library: processes in the cataloging room, routines at the charging desk, reference procedures, etc.

The current development of the Video Tape Recorder, a device that will permit local recording of the sight as well as the sound signals of any television program on magnetic tape, will soon enable the library to distribute an assortment of the best programs that have been televised. These can be "played back" through a conventional TV receiver for individual viewing, or put on the cable for electronic distribution. The tapes can be preserved or re-recorded as desired.

Space limits discussion, but closed-circuit television appears to have almost limitless

applications for the library.—Philip Lewis, Chicago Teachers College.

## **Filmographies—A Partial List of Highly Technical Films**

The following filmographies on scientific (other than medical or dental) and industrial subjects include highly technical films along with less difficult ones, with enough of the former to make their purchase worthwhile by libraries receiving requests for such films.

1. *Industrial Film Bibliography*, 3d edition (1952) with 1954 supplement, \$2; \$1, National Metal Trades Association, 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Illinois.

This is quite a large list and useful to other than firms in the metal trades field. There is a wide range of subjects covered, including aerodynamics, chemistry, electricity and electronics, engineering, hydraulics, metals and metallurgy, and thermodynamics.

2. *Plastics, Selected Industrial Films*; a list and description of films available to business from industrial, commercial and government sources. \$50, Office of Technical Services, Business and Defense Services Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

This is given as an example of the bibliographies of films and filmstrips issued by the Office of Technical Services. There are also lists on Materials Handling, Time and Motion, Packing and Packaging, Textiles, Safety, Foods and Food Processing, Mining, Refrigeration Equipment, Ceramics, and Leather. All are \$50 each except the list on Building and Construction which sells for \$1.

3. *The Index of Training Films*, 3d ed., including 1954 supplement, \$2, Business Screen Magazines, Inc., 7064 N. Sheridan Road, Chi-



*Use of closed-circuit TV for orientation to the library. Explanation of the microreader.*

cago, Illinois. A "listing of more than 2900 . . . industrial and technical motion pictures and slidefilms." . . . Includes films on such subjects as aerodynamics, ceramics and glass, chemical industry, electronic theory, electrical measurement, hydraulics, metallurgy, optics and photography, and thermodynamics.

There are many films of a highly technical nature, especially those produced by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense, listed in *344 U. S. Government Films*, Bulletin 1951, No. 21, of the Office of Education. This is available for \$.70 from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

The *NEMA Movie Guide* which is issued by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N.Y., is a compilation of over 400 16mm films selected for their educational value in the electrical field. The majority of these are of a popular nature, but there are some listed under electricity and magnetism, electronics, radio and television, and X-rays which are of some technical difficulty.

Not to be overlooked are the *Educational Film Guide* published by The H. W. Wilson

Company and the *Educators' Guide to Free Films* published by Educators' Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. The former lists over 15,000 titles in its basic 1953 volume and current supplements; the latter, 2982 films distributed by manufacturers, associations, government agencies, etc.

*Look and Listen*, a British audio-visual publication, carried a note in its November, 1954, issue stating that:

The British Universities Film Council has now completed the cataloguing of 600 films considered to be of value in university-level teaching and research. . . . A List of Titles has now been issued classifying all of the 600 films in subject order . . . and also in alphabetical order. This "Green List," as it is called, may be obtained from the Catalogue Secretary, Royal Technical College, Glasgow, price 1/6 post free. Copies of Index Cards are available from the same source at one penny per card, minimum 2/6.

Forrest Alter, Librarian  
Film Council of  
America

## New ACRL Publications Officer

Mrs. Cynthia Spigelman resigned as ACRL Publications Officer on October 1. Her place has been taken by Samray Smith, who was until recently editor of publications in the ALA Publishing Department. Before coming to ALA Mr. Smith worked in several academic libraries, including those of Stephens

College, the University of North Carolina, Emory University, and Guilford College, where he was also an instructor in the English department. He is a graduate of Guilford College, with an M.A. from Haverford College and an A.B. in L.S. from the University of North Carolina library school.

## Corrections

Mrs. Thelma V. Taylor of the Los Angeles Harbor Junior College Library, Wilmington, California, is the new Chairman of the ACRL Junior College Libraries Section. Catherine Cardew was incorrectly listed as Chairman in the October, 1955, issue of *CARL*.

In the article, "Microfilming Services of Large University and Research Libraries in the United States," by Robert H. Muller, in the July, 1955, issue of *CARL*, Table I, page 261, it was noted that the Armed Forces Medical Library owned 16 cameras. This should have been printed as 6 cameras.

## Notes from the ACRL Office

This January issue, the first for Volume 17, is the first bimonthly *caatl*, and also introduces our new printer, The Ovid Bell Press, Inc., of Fulton, Missouri. The new cover, type, paper, format, etc. all represent problems which have been studied and wearily discussed for nearly a year. If the final solutions are attractive, much of the credit should go to Mr. Bell, who has been wise in counsel and patient in explanation. The much-discussed ACRL Organization Manual has been delayed because of Mrs. Spiegelman's resignation on October 1. The Manual is at last in the press and should be mailed to all members during February.

I have just prepared "A Program for Grants to Assist College Libraries and a Report on the United States Steel Foundation Grant of 1955." As the title indicates, this reports our stewardship with funds already given and states our program for the future. It is designed to interest corporate foundations, industry and other sources of grants in the support of college libraries through ACRL.

There must be some personal contact with prospective donors in a presentation of the special needs of college libraries. No document alone will bring important results. I am making contacts as time permits, principally in Chicago and New York. Many of you who read this column have friends who are leaders in the industries and foundations which now support higher education or will be doing so. Please don't hesitate to request copies of this report for your own use and for passing on to an acquaintance who may be able to turn a modest grant toward ACRL. The Association offers an important service to donors as well as libraries in providing national distribution of funds where the most good will be accomplished. Our cause is just, our position sound, our presentation convincing. We need only membership cooperation in placing our story in the right hands.

I am looking forward to doing brief library surveys for Nebraska Wesleyan and Park colleges in the spring. While some large universities may have had too much of the efficiency experts and management

analysts in recent years, there are many college libraries which need a sympathetic, enlightened examination of problems and thoughtful recommendations for the improvement of the library's role as an instrument of education. A survey helps me to keep in touch with practical problems. I am also interested in this type of experience because I believe ACRL should promote this professional service.

The ACRL Board of Directors has always encouraged me to spend a good deal of time in the field at library and educational conferences and in visiting libraries. Conferences attended this fall include Mountain Plains at Jackson Hole, Wyoming; Kansas at Pittsburg; Tri-State (Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky) at Cincinnati; Illinois, in a nearby Chicago hotel; and the Eastern College Librarians Conference in New York. On several occasions I spoke informally about ACRL. For the New York conference it was necessary to prepare a formal paper, "A Statistical Summary of Library Personnel Now and for the Future," which will probably be published with other conference papers as an ACRL Monograph.

Relatively few libraries have been visited this fall because of time consumed by the ACRL grants program. As evidence of the increased load of correspondence here, our year's supply of envelopes was nearly exhausted in five months. I hope to visit more libraries in 1956.

At Midwinter and Annual Conference any executive secretary's schedule is filled with committee and other meetings, normally from 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. Personal and informal group contacts are limited to meals and the time before and after eating. While attendance at a good many meetings is absolutely required, this year I am scheduling Wednesday (February 1) afternoon and evening in the Edgewater Beach west lounge. Come by then for a brief chat if you can. I regret very much that the pressure of business at previous conferences has often been allowed to take precedence over a modest amount of informal membership contact.

—Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary

## College and University Library Statistics, 1954-55

*Mr. Bentz is associate director of the State University of Iowa Library and chairman of the ACRL Statistics Committee.*

This year the ACRL statistics have taken on a new look and the data have been reproduced from typewritten copy. All libraries, therefore, which were willing to submit reports and which could do so by the deadline have been included even though there are still many gaps in the information supplied.

Seventy-eight per cent of the ACRL membership which responded to the questionnaire sent out with the official ACRL ballot last year favored a separate publication for the statistics. However, the ACRL Board of Directors, meeting at Philadelphia, felt that the statistics should be made available to the general membership without charge.

Several changes were made in the reporting form used in collecting the 1954-55 data. A column was added to include the total of audio-visual expenditures from library budgets. Although it was realized that many libraries do not have separate audio-visual budgets or do not keep separate records for these expenditures, the committee felt this additional, special information might be useful to some librarians.

The number of hours and days in the work week included last year has been changed to the number of working hours in the fiscal year for a professional librarian. This is an attempt to correlate the salaries paid with the length of the work year, excluding vacation and legal holidays.

Ambiguity exists in the total enrollment figure which is requested. To maintain uniformity in reporting these data, the committee asked that the total enrollment correspond to the figure reported to the U. S. Office of Education and published in *Fall*

*Enrollment in Higher Educational Institutions, 1954.* Both Miss Field and Mr. Erickson comment on this problem in their summaries.

Libraries were divided into five categories. Group I consists of those institutions with particularly strong graduate programs. The size of budget or student enrollment was not the determining factor here, as it was between Groups II and III where a total operating budget of \$35,000 was arbitrarily chosen to divide the two groups. Unfortunately, the committee does not have all reports in hand at the time the division by groups needs to be made. The junior colleges are included this year as part of the ACRL statistics. Although all types of libraries should be included, there is some doubt that the ACRL questionnaire is adaptable to this group. Perhaps different information would be desirable for certain groups of libraries.

The ACRL statistics this year were compiled by members of the committee and they represented, with one exception, each type of library included in the respective groups. A tremendous amount of time is required to audit, interpret, and compile this mass of information and the members of the committee who were responsible deserve much credit for their service to the Association. Some observations of each compiler are given below.

**Group I: Compiled by F. Bernice Field**  
Head, Catalogue Department, Yale University Library

One hundred and seven libraries in Group I returned questionnaires this year, including 69 of the 70 whose reports were published last year, 14 listed in Group II last year, and 24 additional ones. All but seven gave some salary data.

The difference in the way statistics are kept in the universities reporting makes comparisons difficult. The enrollment figures for some institutions, for example, include students registered in extension or off-campus courses, part-time students, or non-credit ones; others report only full-time students. Although off-campus and part-time students do not make as much use of the library as those who are full-time and on the campus, in many reports they have been considered in computing the per student expenditure for the library. Since the professional schools are on a graduate level in some universities and an undergraduate level in others, any comparison of these figures is not meaningful.

In general, library budgets show an increase over last year's figures. The salaries paid beginning professional librarians continue to rise, the median having increased from \$3,200 to \$3,336 in the past year. Other medians have increased accordingly, as the tables show.

**Group II: Compiled by  
Joseph N. Whitten**

Librarian, Cooper Union Library

Questionnaires were sent to 161 colleges in this group and responses were received from 78. All reports were used except one where there was an unusual complication in the figures submitted. Medians were determined for all items of each category where the response was clear, and all colleges were included regardless of the amount of salary information submitted.

**Group III: Compiled by  
Clarence Gorchels**

Acting Assistant Director,  
Washington State College Library

On hundred and twelve questionnaires were returned for Group III libraries this year. It is noteworthy that a good majority of the librarians who returned the questionnaires answered faithfully all of the questions applicable to their libraries. A large number of blanks appear in some columns of the published reports, but some of these are due to the nonexistence of appropriate information.

**Teachers Colleges:**

**Compiled by Walfred Erickson**

Librarian, Michigan State Normal College,  
Ypsilanti, Michigan

In using this year's compilation of statistics for comparative purposes, one must remember that the enrollment figures include both on-campus and off-campus students. Although a uniformity in reporting was achieved through the use of this figure, since it was also the statistic used by the U. S. Office of Education in the fall of 1954, it fails to provide comparable data in some cases where per capita expenditures are concerned. The college with a disproportionately large extension program will appear to be spending relatively little per student for library purposes.

Another statistic which must be considered cautiously is that referring to size of library staff. It is difficult to know from many of the reports to what extent full or part-time library science instructors or audio-visual specialists are included in the total library staff.

The 90 libraries included in this compilation represent a 50 per cent increase over last year. Twelve returns were not included in the published statistics for various reasons.

**Junior Colleges: Compiled by  
Ruth E. Searborough**

Librarian, Centenary Junior College

Junior College library statistics for 1952-53 were published in the November, 1953, issue of the *Junior College Libraries Section News-Letter* which contained data on 50 junior colleges. The 1953-54 information for 109 junior colleges was published in the January, 1955, issue of *COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES*, pages 73-75. This year the junior colleges are included with other colleges and universities and are arranged alphabetically by states with the thought that this arrangement will be helpful to the junior colleges in each state or region for purposes of comparison and information. Seventy-five junior colleges in 26 states are represented in this compilation.

In compiling the data, a number of columns were omitted for which so few figures were reported that they serve no purpose.

# College and University Library

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Student Enrollment		Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers Periodicals	Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service
		Total	Undergraduate						
1. Alabama	30Je55	6,212	478	492,420*	21,672	111 3,132	\$160,436	\$ 25,434	\$ 185,870
2. Arizona	30Je55	5,399	354	264,232	10,125	49 3,554*	79,544	22,104	101,648
3. Arkansas	30Je55	3,377	367	135,479	14,607	36 2,173	83,133	14,090	97,223
4. Baylor	31My55	4,716	410	207,879	8,745	45 1,260	59,205	26,000	85,205
5. Boston College	30Je55	5,124	1,348	441,526	13,548	20 1,502	82,851	15,839	116,190*
6. Boston University	30Je55	8,351	657	481,018	12,081	174 3,236	185,349	21,494	206,843
7. British Columbia	31Me55	5,589	325	304,000	17,823	25 4,007	177,058	5,710	182,768
8. Brooklyn College	30Je55	15,081	1,399	254,619*	16,506	6 873	165,133	43,048	208,181
9. Brown	30Je55	2,975	400	836,159*	19,425	20 6,816*	156,495	21,886	178,381
10. California (Berkeley)	30Je55	11,996	3,861	2,063,082*	82,335	257 24,491*	1,209,267	220,226	1,429,493
11. California (Los Angeles)	30Je55	10,505	3,160	1,114,876	65,199	275 15,624*	660,620	196,121	856,741
12. California Inst. of Tech.	30Je55	5,229	427	96,292*	4,690	21 1,900	63,560	2,750	66,310
13. Catholic U. of America	30Je55	1,681	1,031	498,669	13,980	17 3,493*	119,937	...	121,437**
14. Chicago	30Je55	16,000*	5,416*	1,911,111*	47,282	9 6,014	394,004	105,647	499,651
15. Cincinnati	31Ag55	2,317	809	727,610	17,404	27 2,014	152,053	11,809	164,662
16. City College (N.Y.)	30Je55	21,578	2,923	431,160*	14,153	9 1,172	289,636	39,945	324,581
17. Clark	30Je55	655	149	182,479	2,350	9 904	20,003	5,136	25,139
18. Colorado*	30Je55	7,550	670	804,937*	31,712	52 4,744*	143,140	36,460	179,600
19. Colorado A. & M.	30Je55	3,764	223	173,147	4,087	50 3,346*	58,851	8,090	66,941
20. Columbia*	30Je55	10,997*	15,285*	2,116,641*	65,537	123 10,475	677,140	...	87,140
21. Cornell	30Je55	8,820	1,416	1,745,987*	74,742	...	11,672	561,127	70,513
22. Dartmouth	30Je55	2,710	216	739,439*	33,997	...	5,582	175,468*	8,979
23. Delaware	30Je55	1,803	151	209,470*	10,813	13 810	72,800	5,600	78,400
24. Denver	30Je55*	4,478	2,044	318,761*	8,426	1,269 1,742	77,709*	8,042*	85,751**
25. Detroit	30Je55	7,933	575	167,572	11,857	20 1,192	61,004	13,168	74,172
26. Drake	31My55	4,529	687	149,239*	4,810	9 821	47,923	12,646	60,569
27. Drexel	31Ag55	6,214	742	127,127	6,012	3 891	40,918	4,893	45,811
28. Duke	30Je55	3,400	1,611	1,198,497*	40,757	64 3,920	244,858	29,740	274,598
29. Florida*	30Je55	6,537	1,325	637,516*	67,430	148 5,289	341,069	58,648	399,717
30. Florida State	30Je55	4,822	816	409,755	29,820	98 3,268*	209,634	5,500	219,134
31. Fordham	30Je55	7,580	1,610	312,293	11,820	6 1,280	119,756	18,000	137,756
32. Georgia	30Je55	4,581	482	324,896*	14,105	76 2,802	155,246	10,009	165,255
33. Georgia Inst. of Tech.	30Je55	4,472	220	162,090	20,043	12 2,261	108,164	11,267	119,431
34. Harvard	30Je55	4,410	5,934	5,955,764*	...	...	1,100,154	95,000	1,195,154
35. Hawaii	30Je55	4,692	672	256,651*	10,752	33 3,960*	100,133	9,378	117,511
36. Houston	31Ag55	11,070	1,889	145,379*	10,034	16 1,810	105,130	31,661	136,791
37. Hunter	30Je55	11,217	883	191,066	6,070	5 630	111,056	36,777	147,833
38. Illinois	30Je55	19,152	3,064	2,888,557*	111,294	679 14,000	857,016	89,868	946,884
39. Indiana	30Je55	10,377	2,120	976,909	...	...	113,657*	375,150	468,800
40. Iowa	30Je55	6,594	1,820	860,585	35,569	119 4,934	251,628	47,372	299,000
41. Iowa State	30Je55	7,414	894	451,444*	12,205	103 2,732	151,153	19,724	170,877
42. Johns Hopkins	30Je55	6,622	1,223	1,068,363	18,161	35 4,100	193,469	12,841	206,310
43. Joint University	30Ag55	3,189	1,127	686,518*	21,142	31 4,120	125,084	30,769	155,853
44. Kansas	30Je55	6,678	925	646,118*	45,505	180 8,147*	226,875	50,456	277,331
45. Kansas State	30Je55	5,000	185	194,004*	10,343	465 4,100	93,972	21,400	115,372
46. Kentucky	30Je55	5,757	620	681,749	31,009	160 3,449	159,348	15,124	174,500
47. Lehigh	30Je55	2,607	536	317,364*	9,410	17 2,912*	51,080	7,860	58,940
48. Louisiana State	30Je55	8,093	1,171	656,639*	32,108	162 6,136*	281,760	35,045	316,805
49. Louisville	30Je55	5,970	472	251,109*	7,340	8 2,145	83,979	10,076	94,055
50. Maine	30Je55	2,976	92	268,371	7,819	16 1,495	32,484	10,113	43,597**
51. Maryland*	30Je55	12,693	2,441	299,643	16,401	133 3,411	162,719	24,075	186,794
52. Massachusetts	30Je55	3,781	310	194,729	5,125	6 1,161*	46,604	5,004	51,608
53. Mass. Inst. of Tech.	30Je55	3,481	1,067	557,120*	33,907	12 2,747	162,016	19,924	181,940
54. Miami (Florida)	31My55	9,930	555	375,807*	25,494	18 2,776	172,015	19,880	191,895
55. Michigan	30Je55	11,384*	7,136*	2,325,294*	75,744	265 6,050*	783,946	114,752	898,698
56. Michigan State	30Je55	11,488	2,125	765,604*	80,631	67 4,992	166,331	65,000	231,331**
57. Minnesota	30Je55	17,340	3,059	1,791,047	63,705	172 8,145*	504,457	107,661	612,118
58. Mississippi*	30Je55	2,280	231	201,112	9,046	48 1,787*	52,069	14,392	66,461
59. Mississippi State	30Je55	2,820	260	177,551*	5,841	91 1,329	55,533	8,016	63,549
60. Missouri*	30Je55	7,242	941	721,150*	17,500	200* 2,500*	120,704	21,600	142,304
61. Montana	30Je55	2,280	191	161,524	4,723	22 1,060	55,910	10,000	65,910
62. Montana State	30Je55	2,221	95	100,935*	4,142	35 2,048*	47,747	7,160	54,907
63. Nebraska	30Je55	6,567	830	584,823	18,485	66 5,440	221,184	34,724	255,908
64. Nevada	30Je55	1,725	38	108,664	4,929	24 980	59,900	5,808	65,708
65. New Hampshire	30Je55	2,880	169	224,881*	14,260	42 1,381	69,227	10,500	79,727
66. New Mexico	30Je55	3,921	771	248,308	11,703	61 5,901*	81,080	18,261	100,151
67. New York University	30Je55	18,919	13,425*	1,041,186*	28,690	25 5,000**	438,652	...	438,652
68. North Carolina	30Je55	4,474	1,348	736,926*	74,564	78 3,770	302,555	40,923	343,478
69. North Carolina State	30Je55	3,946	332	148,261*	9,714	38 1,801	81,223	10,277	91,501
70. Northwestern	31Ag55	16,414*	1,569*	1,184,653*	44,166	90 11,279*	310,762	94,525	405,287
71. Notre Dame	30Je55	5,060	103	403,730	21,235	142 2,492	114,585	27,069	142,434
72. Oberlin	30Je55	1,830	205	517,969*	8,974	27 1,076	79,673	21,072	100,745
73. Ohio State	30Je55	17,627	2,722	1,103,303*	50,448	68 10,526*	447,932	61,475	509,407
74. Oklahoma	30Je55	9,056	1,063	530,970	28,545	324 4,610	164,760	26,754	191,522
75. Oregon	30Je55	3,807	631	552,171*	21,604	159 3,625	186,482	16,949	203,791
76. Oregon State	30Je55	4,807	434	312,671*	17,628	116 2,975	112,674	57,498	170,172
77. Pennsylvania	30Je55	10,531	5,004	1,475,243*	112,457	110 6,493	472,555	29,842	502,397
78. Pennsylvania State	30Je55	12,937	1,334	431,314*	29,422	112 4,971	221,830	59,440	281,270
79. Pittsburgh	30Je55	12,086	3,428	703,229*	19,572	12 4,183	180,095	11,800	191,895
80. Princeton	30Je55	2,940	530	1,508,000*	34,219	93 15,000*	320,826	26,291	347,117



## Statistics, 1954-55 Group I

Operating Expenditures				Per Student Operating Expenditures		Rate of Library Expenditures to Total Institutional Expenditures (Per cent)		Total Audio-Visual Expenditures	
Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures (Per cent)	Total Audio-Visual Expenditures	
\$101,282	\$21,727	\$123,009	\$ 17,080	\$ 325,959	\$ 48.72	\$ 6,350,658	5.1	\$ 1,990	1
48,513	11,863	60,376	9,274	171,298	29.77	5,001,539	3.4	1,990	2
53,309	6,947	60,256	6,746	144,223	40.70	4,119,045	2.9	1,990	3
40,000	10,000	50,000	24,800	158,564	31.23	2,033,600	7.8	1,990	4
68,895	3,616	52,511	15,348	186,049	28.43	2,732,937	6.7	1,990	5
70,036	14,019	84,055	10,891	303,749	33.72	9,554,644	3.2	1,990	6
108,627	22,652	131,279	14,987	329,834	55.77	5,845,188	9.6	1,990	7
37,143	6,794	43,937	5,579	257,677	14.91	7,625,886	3.4	1,990	8
77,906	16,605	94,511	31,224	308,116	90.11	4,474,936	6.8	1,990	9
390,177	91,348	481,517	164,510	2,015,520	127.10			1,990	10
352,625	80,700	383,325	85,999	1,326,065	95.09	17,977,907	7.3	1,990	11
34,372	5,429	41,801	8,661	116,772	122.14	6,475,809	1.8	1,990	12
45,321	9,548	54,869	15,017	182,315	51.88	3,163,207	1.0	1,990	13
145,921	39,093	185,014	33,381	718,066	182.00	26,446,782	2.7	1,990	14
83,860	12,796	76,656	5,925	247,243	18.04	8,174,953	3.0	453	15
69,728	9,913	79,641	9,581	413,803	16.60	10,326,576	4.0	1,990	16
16,050	1,682	17,682	2,520	46,141	57.32	818,291	5.6	750	17
81,603	12,084	93,687	8,254	201,541	34.25	6,822,287	1,401	1,990	18
18,043	6,070	24,113	7,427	98,481	24.70			1,990	19
288,774	65,500	354,074	56,733	1,280,140	50.79			1,990	20
209,433	52,286	261,719	51,770	945,129	92.33	29,576,520	3.2	1,990	21
67,449	16,297	83,746	11,889	280,682	95.45	4,574,035	6.0	1,160	22
57,405	2,862	70,267	6,500	131,167	79.41	4,236,489	3.7	8,794	23
27,754	4,727	32,481	5,074	123,506		4,734,437	4.5	2,710	24
37,753	9,508	49,253	4,293	127,710	15.01	3,993,727	3.5	1,990	25
19,562	3,200	22,782	3,675	67,026	16.68	1,772,267	4.9	1,990	26
	2,824	18,664	2,851	67,326	9.66	2,950,000	6.6	23	27
		191,177	17,824	483,999	96.51	8,025,050	6.0	1,990	28
176,464	24,823	201,287	35,682	636,705	64.54	15,452,136	4.1	2,150	29
122,037	15,691	138,528	21,232	378,896	68.97	6,696,485	9.6	1,990	30
36,460	7,360	63,820	8,965	210,551	22.89	4,950,000	4.2	640	31
58,335	9,990	68,325	10,166	243,826	48.16	3,928,842	5.8	1,990	32
56,325	13,055	69,380	10,724	199,535	42.53	4,026,067	4.9	2,666	33
454,655	111,360	546,015	292,954	2,036,163	196.27	36,501,762	5.6	1,990	34
46,212	10,633	56,845	7,094	181,450	33.83	4,777,664	3.8	1,990	35
82,314	5,140	87,454	16,815	241,050	18.60	4,625,000	5.2	27,404	36
35,273	3,717	38,990	1,170	187,993	15.54	5,658,807	3.3	1,990	37
		448,995	47,235	1,443,114	65.00	48,505,637	5.0	19,481	38
216,650	44,200	262,850	21,850	706,700	96.53			1,990	39
138,611	27,621	166,232	25,261	490,493	58.29	10,990,587	4.5	1,990	40
89,995	30,069	100,064	10,137	281,078	33.83	12,221,019	2.2	1,990	41
66,425	17,522	83,947	29,000	319,257	40.67			1,990	42
74,067	15,277	89,344	11,376	256,573	56.86	9,812,154	4.4	1,990	43
211,025	20,328	231,353	44,743	953,427	72.79	9,779,753	9.7	12,793	44
38,000	5,000	63,000	1,440	179,820	33.39	8,311,360	2.2	1,990	45
99,793	17,865	117,568	8,894	370,970	47.10			1,990	46
40,600	8,880	49,480	6,460	114,800	36.52	3,418,891	3.3	1,990	47
173,213	22,092	195,305	22,868	534,975	57.74	16,000,544	3.3	1,990	48
38,350	6,427	44,777	5,954	144,786	22.45	2,747,000	5.3	631	49
23,129	3,625	26,754	974	71,091	23.17	4,641,792	1.7	1,990	50
195,011	12,812	117,043	9,625	211,722	20.73	19,241,764	1.6	1,990	51
12,562	627	33,189	3,192	87,889	21.51	6,084,416	1.4	1,990	52
39,241	12,098	51,339	9,119	242,418	45.33	22,603,501	2.0	1,990	53
112,623	15,636	128,259	13,482	353,336	31.78	6,445,791	5.2	1,990	54
287,605	46,159	333,764	56,810	1,289,272	68.86	39,926,421	3.3	1,990	55
163,889	15,000	178,889	20,000	435,220	27.87			1,990	56
271,950	61,388	333,338	52,114	997,572	43.90	37,128,940	2.7	1,990	57
131,980	6,449	20,447	3,237	92,145	36.69	2,605,484	1.5	1,990	58
17,633	6,435	26,068	5,446	95,863	30.86	7,969,765	3.1	1,990	59
90,765	24,603	116,368	20,777	279,449	34.40	11,577,398	2.4	1,990	60
19,842	5,337	25,179	3,037	98,125	37.97			1,990	61
18,000	4,500	22,500	2,610	60,037	34.53	3,862,324	2.0	1,990	62
108,198	15,456	123,654	21,057	401,169	39.74	12,266,873	3.3	1,990	63
15,000	5,108	20,108	1,200	63,016	35.74	2,190,877	2.9	1,990	64
24,515	5,613	30,128	74,574	194,429	60.49	3,816,720	4.8	1,145	65
45,238	8,626	53,864	5,564	159,579	34.03	3,101,836	5.3	1,990	66
100,936	17,971	118,907	45,104	602,643	15.29	28,407,124	4.5	1,990	67
192,487	18,451	210,938	35,277	899,494	101.25	13,194,745	2.9	8,769	68
69,701	8,993	78,694	4,307	174,502	40.79	5,761,568	3.0	1,990	69
		188,620	40,578	594,685	56.50			1,990	70
99,091	11,289	110,380	7,844	265,658	47.89	8,755,000	3.0	1,990	71
24,726	5,997	30,723	9,400	136,868	66.99	2,972,710	4.6	1,990	72
204,635	15,000	219,635	29,387	758,429	37.27	31,915,649	2.9	1,990	73
36,844	19,433	156,277	21,840	369,639	36.53	5,910,881	6.2	1,990	74
88,740	11,649	100,389	16,976	221,156	72.36	3,993,108	8.9	4,367	75
57,949	17,552	75,501	10,468	256,341	48.91	9,944,832	2.6	128	76
174,503	38,331	212,834	28,307	741,538	46.94	881		8,009	77
127,906	15,351	143,257	17,433	441,968	30.96			4,336	78
89,944	5,000	90,944	11,114	301,113	19.41	10,402,680	2.9		79
132,862	21,515	154,357	37,514	538,988	154.97	10,794,614	9.0		80

# College and University Library Statistics,

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Student Enrollment			Book Stock	Volumes Added	News-papers	Periodicals	Library		Total Staff Salaries and Student Service
		Total Undergraduate	Total Graduate	Total					Staff Salaries	Student Service	
81. Purdue . . . . .	30Je55	8,742	1,826	10,568	375,140*	21,376	22	5,468	191,808	\$ 26,924	\$ 228,732
82. Rhode Island . . . . .	30Je55	1,956	192	2,148	139,804*	9,058	7	1,001	38,528	3,973	42,501
83. Rice . . . . .	30Je55	1,480	204	1,684	263,862	15,692	10	2,685*	71,217	18,750	89,967
84. Rochester . . . . .	30Je55	4,534	815	5,349	596,914*	18,993	55	3,270	170,550	21,332	191,882
85. Rutgers . . . . .	30Je55	5,436**	1,946**	7,382	726,437	28,437	30	3,000	325,808	22,280	348,088
86. Saint Louis . . . . .	31Ag55	9,493	1,274	10,767	518,953	20,078	53	3,592	\$116,590	9,149	125,739**
87. South Dakota . . . . .	30Je55	1,396	106	1,502	152,491	5,305	13	1,376	37,652	7,284	44,936
88. Southern Illinois . . . . .	30Je55	5,150	291	5,441	168,545	13,113	62	2,946*	97,320	14,248	111,568
89. Southern Methodist . . . . .	30Je55	5,010	1,230	6,240	382,771*	20,777	38	1,764	107,607	13,808	121,415
90. Syracuse . . . . .	30Je55	10,443	2,487	12,930	396,450*	10,475	25	2,850	162,286	28,466	190,751
91. Temple . . . . .	30Je55	10,699	3,065	13,764	412,534*	22,287	22	2,841	186,781	19,614	206,395
92. Tennessee . . . . .	30Je55	7,593	1,163	8,756	391,331	22,679	43	3,557	188,234	11,696	199,930
93. Texas . . . . .	31Ag55	13,805	2,123	15,928	1,132,128	40,113	32	3,500*	287,420	87,021	374,441
94. Texas A. & M. . . . .	31Ag55	5,827	419	6,246	283,210*	23,001	51	3,486*	119,418	11,475	130,893
95. Tulane . . . . .	31Mj55	3,337	428	3,765	161,500*	6,728	23	800	39,123	12,282	51,405
96. Utah . . . . .	30Je55	6,886	911	7,797	324,247	16,854	54	5,951*	94,537	40,310	134,847
97. Vermont . . . . .	30Je55	2,516	345	2,861	200,000*	4,644	10	1,400	70,650	7,100	77,750
98. Virginia . . . . .	30Je55	3,234	544	3,778	785,277	39,160	128	3,980	236,460	21,617	258,077
99. Washington (B. L.) . . . . .	30Je55	10,191	1,209	11,400	594,055	15,926	1	8,314*	153,909	30,802	184,711
100. Washington (Seattle) . . . . .	30Je55	11,831	1,944	13,775	865,002	23,547	235	9,851*	617,209	79,805	697,014
101. Washington State . . . . .	31Mj55	4,714	474	5,188	650,000*	15,300	208	5,100	188,366	28,218	216,584
102. Wayne . . . . .	30Je55	14,416	2,880	17,296	517,356	36,782	111	3,693	329,880	57,982	387,862
103. West Virginia . . . . .	30Je55	4,914	597	5,511	301,186	17,841	98	1,986	138,546	22,688	161,234
104. Western Reserve . . . . .	30Je55	6,809	1,163	7,972	701,323*	29,441	9	2,205	163,300	28,692	191,992
105. Wisconsin . . . . .	30Je55	10,576	3,378**	13,954	597,146*	49,250	28	11,846*	438,153	87,456	525,609
106. Wyoming . . . . .	30Je55	2,228	230	2,458	190,087	7,595	53	1,400	51,060	12,145	63,205
107. Yale . . . . .	30Je55	3,982**	3,055**	7,037	4,280,473*	56,280	56**	5,210**	653,469	11,469	664,938
High		21,570	15,263	36,833	5,955,766	113,294	1,269	24,491	1,209,267	220,226	1,429,493
Median		5,438	816	6,254	431,314	17,841	49	3,332	156,495	21,400	177,895
Low		529	38	567	96,292	2,350	3	630	20,803	2,750	23,553
34**		107	107	214	107	105	104	106	107	103	107

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Resident and special students (no person counted twice). 3. Includes supplies, transportation, and all other non-capital expenditures not specifically reported. 4. Exclusive of capital expenditures and those for auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, cafeterias, etc. 5. Includes documents. 6. Includes serials. 7. Excludes Medicine, Pharmacy and Nursing Schools. 8. Includes \$17,500 nonalaried service. 9. Not reported or not available. 10. Excludes expenditures for organized research at off-campus locations. 11. Included in staff salaries. 12. Includes \$1,500 nonalaried service. 13. Off-campus building only. 14. Estimate. 15. Excludes government contracts. 16. Includes Denison M. D. Memorial Library. 17. Excludes Barnard College, Teachers College, New York School of Social Work, and College of Pharmacy except for enrollment figures. 18. Includes students from affiliated institutions served primarily by separate library facilities. 19. Excludes library staff of 5 persons. 20. September, 1954 to June 15, 1955 (9-12 months only). 21. Excludes General Extension Division Library. 22. Includes \$446 nonalaried service. 23. Excludes Maryland State College. 24. Includes undergraduates

## College and University Library

Library <sup>1</sup>	Associate or Assistant Chief Librarian		Department Heads		Head Librarians: School, College and Departmental (Professional)	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1. Alabama . . . . .	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
2. Arizona . . . . .	7,500	6,100	4,500	4,850	3,600	4,500
3. Arkansas . . . . .	7,200	6,100	4,500	4,850	3,600	4,500
4. Baylor . . . . .	7,500	3,500	4,500	4,850	3,600	4,500
5. Boston College . . . . .	7,500	3,500	4,500	4,850	3,600	4,500
6. Boston University . . . . .	7,500	3,500	4,500	4,850	3,600	4,500
7. British Columbia . . . . .	7,500	3,500	4,500	4,850	3,600	4,500
8. Brooklyn . . . . .	7,500	3,500	4,500	4,850	3,600	4,500
9. Brown . . . . .	7,500	3,500	4,500	4,850	3,600	4,500
10. California (Berkeley) . . . . .	14,700*	7,728	9,852	4,092	10,092	26
11. California (Los Angeles) . . . . .	13,200	7,008	8,520	4,140	8,520	5
12. California Inst. of Tech. . . . .	7,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	2	3,400
13. Catholic U. of America . . . . .	6,000	4,200	1	3,300	4,320	6
14. Chicago . . . . .	7,500	4,200	2	3,300	4,320	6
15. Cincinnati . . . . .	8,500	4,200	2	3,300	4,320	6
16. City College (N. Y.) . . . . .	18,650	7,090	8,018	2	6,146	6,650
17. Clark . . . . .	7,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	2	3,400
18. Colorado . . . . .	8,300	4,500	4,500	4,600	2	3,400
19. Colorado A. & M. . . . .	6,600	5,200	1	3,272*	3,355	9
20. Columbia . . . . .	7,500	4,200	2	3,300	4,320	6

# 1954-55 Group I - Continued

Operating Expenditures					Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total Institutional Expenditures (Per cent)	Total Audio-Visual Expenditures	
Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures					
\$118,180	\$16,481	\$134,672	\$ 28,466	\$ 391,870	\$ 37.08	\$19,650,455	2.0	\$26,146 <sup>27</sup>	81
25,519	1,228	26,746	7,772	79,041	37.49	3,821,426	2.1	.....	82
49,171	10,000	59,171	7,500	156,638	93.81	1,900,000	8.2	.....	83
82,557*	13,988	96,545	11,536	299,953	55.00	.....	.....	.....	84
.....	.....	119,520	17,450	485,058	37.31	16,204,217	3.0	.....	85
56,094	8,504	64,598	8,482	218,819	20.32	.....	.....	.....	86
24,519	5,162	29,681	3,119	77,910	51.87	1,568,021	5.0	1,447	87
78,293	7,500	85,793	9,673	207,034	38.05	4,315,347	4.8	.....	88
68,452	8,319	76,771	6,773	205,239	12.89	1,126,240	6.5	.....	89
59,617	10,334	69,951	9,621	265,963	20.57	.....	.....	.....	90
73,352	10,079	83,431	12,518	300,144	21.81	7,499,898	4.8	.....	91
103,737	12,162	115,899	10,440	326,269	37.26	11,505,004	2.8	1,084	92
172,726	26,276	199,002	29,249	602,492	37.84	.....	.....	.....	93
86,169	10,002	96,171	9,662	236,726	37.80	5,388,258	4.3	.....	94
22,955	2,213	25,168	6,457	82,950	22.03	1,443,640	5.7	.....	95
84,400	14,000	98,400	8,722	241,969	31.03	9,050,254	2.7	.....	96
22,293	6,130	28,420	6,300	112,670	39.38	4,036,469	2.8	.....	97
102,725	19,775	122,500	28,570	411,147	109.00	6,000,000 <sup>M</sup>	6.0	.....	98
92,886	14,413	107,299	41,094	333,104	29.22	10,016,356	3.3	3,076	99
169,421	31,025	200,446	28,145	725,695	53.00	14,530,648	5.0	.....	100
58,207	10,775	68,982	12,252	297,818	57.40	.....	.....	60,990 <sup>M</sup>	101
152,806	17,558	170,364	25,139	583,565	33.85	13,081,962	4.5	.....	102
98,942	9,149	68,091	12,951	262,270	43.96	6,720,745	1.6	12,508	103
40,450	10,144	76,594	16,956	283,640	35.50	7,279,445	5.9	.....	104
168,697	41,898	210,595	35,709	771,913	55.32	25,147,638	3.0	.....	105
28,371	7,096	35,467	3,896	102,568	41.86	4,377,808	2.3	.....	106
.....	.....	407,647	.....	1,061,116	144.00	20,109,822 <sup>M</sup>	5.3	.....	107
434,655	111,360	546,015	292,994	2,034,163	196.27	48,505,637	8.2	60,000	High
69,995	11,649	85,793	13,376	280,082	39.30	6,445,791	1.0	2,150	Median
13,998	540	17,682	974	46,141	9.66	818,291	1.1	20	Low
101	102	107	106	107	108	91	91	29	M

only. 25. Includes professional students. 26. Excludes Law and Business Administration Libraries. 27. Includes \$5,000 non-salaried service. 28. Excludes Law and Medicine Libraries. 29. Excludes School of Mines and Metallurgy. 30. Excludes Law School Library. 31. Student body also includes 5,954 non-credit and 1,103 off-campus students, making a total of 39,401. 32. Includes part-time students. 33. Evanston campus only. 34. Norman campus only. 35. Includes salaries. 36. Student body also includes 5,616 full-time and part-time students in School of Education, University College and Extension Division, making a total of 13,000. 37. Includes \$20,000 non-salaried service. 38. Excludes Wisconsin State Historical Society Library. 39. Includes law and medicine students. 40. Excludes Law Library. 41. Student body also includes 195 out candidates for degrees, making a total of 7,432, of which 63 are registered in both graduate and undergraduate schools. Final total: 7,369. 42. For Sterling Memorial Library only. 43. Dormitory costs not separable. 44. Number of libraries on which high, median and low are based.

## Salary Statistics, 1954-55 Group I

All Other Professional Assistants			All Nonprofessional Assistants			Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent			Working Hours in Fiscal Year	Hours of Student Assistance
Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total		
\$2,700	\$4,000	28-1/2	\$1,700	\$2,700	14	18-1/2	14	52-1/2	1,000*	50,000
3,275	3,900	8	2,400	3,475	10	13-1/2	10	23-1/2	1,824	27,350
4,700	3,750	9	1,440	2,040	12	17-1/4	11	28-1/4	1,856	24,880
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5-3/25	15-3/25	1,840	38,000
3,200	4,000	10	2,000	3,200	15	21	15	36	1,840	22,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	40	78	1,824	23,339
2,952	4,152	19	1,604	3,312	39	26	39	65	1,750	7,614
3,550	5,500	14	1,645	5,290	12	25-1/2	20	45-1/2	1,400	22,941
3,000	4,500	13	1,800	3,000	39	21-11/19	39-1/2	61-3/38	1,724	21,188
3,720	7,176	99-1/8	2,640	6,516	377-4/5	130-1/8	178-4/5	309-1/20	1,824	175,341
3,720	7,008	66	2,640	6,360	90	84	86	168	2,080	168,204
.....	.....	.....	2,280	3,900	15	6	15	21	1,952	2,120
3,000	3,720	7	1,980	2,700	16	22-1/2	17	39-1/2	1,764	9,640
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	71	121	192	1,751	99,133
3,336	4,200	8	1,992	3,648	30	18	29-1/2	47-1/2	1,715	21,388
4,456	5,508	32	2,400	3,145	13	40-1/2	12-1/4	60-3/4	1,504	44,366
3,200	.....	1	1,700	2,800	5-1/2	2-1/5	6-1/2	8-7/10	1,645	6,830
3,732	4,320	8	2,124	3,780	21	20	18-3/4	38-3/4	1,832	45,525
3,500	4,200	4	2,500	3,276	9	7-3/4	8-1/2	16-1/4	1,850	13,179
3,400	4,400	45	1,800	3,600	225	91	220	312	1,757	.....

# College and University Library Salary

Library	Librarian	Associate or Chief Librarians		Minimum	Maximum	Number	Department Heads		Minimum	Maximum	Number	Head Librarians School, College and Departmental (Professional)		Minimum	Maximum	Number
		Minimum	Maximum				Minimum	Maximum				Minimum	Maximum			
21. Cornell	\$	0	\$5,491	\$5,514	8 <sup>10</sup>		\$3,948	\$5,500	16	\$3,720	\$5,500	14				
22. Dartmouth					1		2,550	5,700	14 <sup>14</sup>							
23. Delaware	6,200						4,000	4,600	5							
24. Denver							4,544	4,600	5	4,569						
25. Detroit							4,000	5,100	5							
26. Drake									4							
27. Drexel	7,300			5,100	1		3,600	4,500	3	3,400	3,900	1				
28. Duke																
29. Florida <sup>11</sup>	9,300	7,000			1		5,200	6,150	5	3,600	5,600	7-14				
30. Florida State	9,200	5,700	7,200	3			4,600	5,800	6		3,800	1				
31. Fordham	7,000	4,500	5,000	2			4,200	4,375	2	4,075	4,500	1				
32. Georgia	8,700	6,200		1			4,500	5,100	6-12	4,600	4,800	2				
33. Georgia Inst. of Tech.	8,800	6,400		1			4,200	5,500	5		4,000	1				
34. Harvard					1				5	5,285	11,000	14				
35. Hawaii	9,425	5,400	6,400	1			3,825	4,575	3	5,700	7,086 <sup>11</sup>	1				
36. Houston	8,940						4,170	5,490	9	3,105 <sup>11</sup>	6,000	4				
37. Hunter	8,700		8,018	1			5,954	6,554	1							
38. Illinois	15,500	7,600	10,800	1			6,500	7,500	5	4,400	8,500	29				
39. Indiana <sup>12</sup>					1		6,200	8,500	6	5,600	7,200	13				
40. Iowa	11,700	8,000		1			4,000	5,800	5	4,000	5,000	5-34				
41. Iowa State	10,500	7,500		1			5,500		5							
42. Johns Hopkins				2					1							
43. Joint University							2,520	4,200	12	2,880	4,800	4				
44. Kansas	10,000	5,800	7,100	2			4,100	5,000	6	4,100	5,600	4				
45. Kansas State	7,620	5,040		1			5,150		4							
46. Kentucky							4,116	4,680	7	2,092	5,292	4				
47. Lehigh																
48. Louisiana State	10,008	6,624	8,508	3			5,000	6,456	13	4,000	5,052	11				
49. Louisville	6,825	4,000		1			4,620		3	3,200	4,900	5				
50. Maine	6,900						3,300	4,600	3							
51. Maryland <sup>13</sup>	7,500						4,620	4,813	4	3,927	6,800	3				
52. Massachusetts	7,000	3,960		1			3,960		1							
53. Mass. Inst. of Tech.																
54. Miami (Florida)	11,000						4,100	5,500	5	3,600	7,000	3				
55. Michigan		10,600	11,400	2			6,100	7,400	7	4,200	12,500	10				
56. Michigan State	10,100	6,100	8,500	2			4,200	5,400	7		4,620	1				
57. Minnesota	11,500	8,000	8,900	2			6,180	6,672	4	5,480	9,300	22				
58. Mississippi <sup>14</sup>							5,600	6,300	6							
59. Mississippi State	6,600						3,850	4,300	5							
60. Missouri <sup>15</sup>	8,500						4,700	5,000	3	3,400	5,700	5				
61. Montana	7,000	6,200		1			4,500	5,800	3							
62. Montana State	6,200	5,200		1			4,550	4,700	3							
63. Nebraska	9,200	5,900	6,500	5			5,000	5,500	4	5,400	8,500	3				
64. Nevada	8,250						4,350	4,640	4	4,500						
65. New Hampshire	6,500	5,700					5,490	5,500	3	5,600						
66. New Mexico							4,200	5,775	5							
67. New York University				1			6,500		1	5,000	9,250	7				
68. North Carolina	10,000	5,236	7,800	2			3,474	9,935	11	3,100	6,090	8-12				
69. North Carolina State	7,920						3,450	4,964	6	3,816						
70. Northwestern	10,500	6,700		1			4,000	5,750	10	3,600	10,500	7				
71. Notre Dame							4,300		4	3,900						
72. Oberlin	9,500 <sup>16</sup>							4,200	3							
73. Ohio State	11,004	7,235	7,704	2			6,144	6,636	5	3,636	6,310	14				
74. Oklahoma		6,400		1			4,000	5,300	7	3,360	5,000	6				
75. Oregon	10,400						4,100	6,000	10	4,000	4,500 <sup>17</sup>	2				
76. Oregon State	10,400 <sup>18</sup>						5,000	6,000	7							
77. Pennsylvania		8,200	7,000	3			3,500	5,400	8	3,444	6,100	19				
78. Pennsylvania State	8,640	5,768		2			4,680	5,592	5	3,960	5,676	6				
79. Pittsburgh							3,800	5,000	5	3,180						
80. Princeton				1			6,000	7,000	4	3,420	4,840	12				
81. Purdue	12,500	6,500	7,400	3			5,000	5,800	6	4,400	6,600	7				
82. Rhode Island		4,740		1				4,800	5							
83. Rice	8,000	5,000					4,000	5,400	6	3,100	5,200	3				
84. Rochester	9,500						5,478	6,798	10	4,522	9,570	8				
85. Rutgers	10,000	6,510	7,654	1												
86. Saint Louis	7,200	6,000					3,600	4,800		3,600	5,400					
87. South Dakota	5,500						4,200	4,600	2	4,600	4,600	2				
88. Southern Illinois	10,000	7,200	7,920	3			5,040	6,480	7	4,050	4,050 <sup>19</sup>	1				
89. Southern Methodist	7,000						3,960	4,350	5	5,200	5,800	3				
90. Syracuse	8,500	4,680		1			3,760	4,380	6	3,300	3,900	10				
91. Temple	7,000						4,280	4,920	8	4,360	4,860	5				
92. Tennessee	9,400	6,500		1			4,700	5,200	4	3,400	6,500	5				
93. Texas	10,000	6,200	7,000	2			3,648	5,340	8	3,324	5,088	7-23				
94. Texas A. & M.	8,000	5,070		1			4,100	4,600	4	4,000	5,020	2				
95. Tulsa	6,120						2,760	4,680	6	5,200						
96. Utah	8,600	6,700		1			3,800	4,900	6	4,700	4,000	2				
97. Vermont	7,000	4,900	5,100	2			4,200	4,600	2		5,100	1				
98. Virginia	8,400						5,160	6,432	6	4,128	6,432	3				
99. Washington (St. Louis)	9,000						5,100	5,220	4	3,900	6,000	12				
100. Washington (Seattle)	11,604						5,220	6,000	4	3,900	5,640	13				

# Statistics, 1954-55 Group I - Continued

All Other Professional Assistants			All Nonprofessional Assistants			Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent			Working Hours in Fiscal Year	Hours of Student Assistance
Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total		
\$5,156	\$7,500	52	\$2,304	\$3,720	90	87	88-1/3	171-1/3	1,653	82,956
3,300	4,500	10	1,710	3,600	17	29	39	64	1,650	11,629
3,900	3,900	2	2,100	3,000	12	8	12	20	1,700	7,000
3,415	3,900	9	1,920	3,084	17	16	17	33	1,575	14,450
3,900	3,900	1	2,300	2,790	14-5/8	6	14-5/8	20-5/8	1,400	10,724
3,900	3,900	2	1,920	2,460	7	8	7	15	1,986	10,406
3,900	3,900	3	1,800	2,400	6	0-1/3	6-1/2	14-5/6	1,906	1,938
3,900	3,900	28	1,800	3,200	40	38-1/3	42-2/3	81	1,804	90,455
3,400	4,950	31	1,800	3,600	57	45-1/4	57	102-1/4	1,809-1/2	78,678
3,400	4,650	24	2,100	3,200	24	35	24	59	1,780	10,000
3,120	4,050	14	2,236	2,800	18	19	20	39	1,652	14,862
3,600	4,200	14-1/2	2,000	2,670	26-1/2	25	26-1/2	51-1/2	1,700	17,943
3,600	4,320	13	2,400	3,400	15	21-3/4	14	37-3/4	1,699	12,808
3,000	10,000	103-2/5	1,120	5,400	246-3/10	129-2/5	246-3/10	375-7/10	1,600	68,000
2,875	4,200	11	2,040	3,355	16	17	16	33	1,848	16,163
3,225	4,305	4	1,920	3,600	18	15-1/2	16-3/4	32-1/4	1,752	13,653
4,000	5,500	12	2,750	3,915	9	17-3/10	12-1/5	29-1/10	1,491-3/4	29,129
3,900	7,200	97-1/2	1,920	4,800	117-3/4	131	113-3/4	245-3/4	1,800	109,920
3,600	5,500	21	2,400	3,831	85	45	51	94	1,750	43,576
3,200	5,000	19	2,160	3,660	47-1/4	10-3/4	48-1/4	79	1,848	22,688
3,040	4,500	12-1/2	1,920	3,360	27	19-1/2	27	46-1/2	1,848	25,900
1,900	3,300	9	1,590	2,700	15	16	38	52	1,725	61,558
3,400	6,200	29	1,732	5,000	36	40-1/4	40-1/2	80	1,856	71,030
3,600	4,740	12	1,716	2,520	24	31-1/2	31-1/2	62	1,716	27,893
2,542	3,972	14	1,800	2,556	25	28	20	56	1,900	26,000
3,600	5,220	20	1,800	3,240	27	10	5-1/2	15-1/2	1,920	8,913
3,100	3,900	4	2,100	3,000	13	12-3/4	13	25-3/4	1,780	11,174
2,700	4,100	2	1,898	2,652	6	7	6	13	1801-1/2	10,900
3,572	4,550	20	2,774	3,225	20-1/2	26	19-1/2	45-1/2	1,739	30,094
3,600	4,600	2	2,640	3,840	2	2	13	15	1,800	6,184
3,500	4,200	12	1,920	3,000	40-1/2	20	39	59	1,825	16,291
4,000	6,600	85	2,520	4,860	68	133	62-1/2	195-1/2	1,840	25,410
3,720	4,620	11	2,308	3,940	24	22	24	46	1,952	85,107
3,480	5,160	68	2,100	3,720	45	99	45	140	1,904	102,394
2,160	3,300	5	1,520	2,680	8	11	8	19	1,809-1/2	21,160
2,700	3,750	6	1,750	2,400	7	12	7	19	1,913	14,574
3,500	4,800	10-1/2	1,560	3,200	31	18	24	42	1,830	30,936
2,800	4,100	5-1/2	2,040	2,225	5	9-1/2	5	14-1/2	1,700	12,132
1,900	4,400	6	2,400	2,700	3	10-1/2	4	14-1/2	1,710	7,232
1,700	5,200	22	1,800	4,300	35	34	33	67	1,908	87,899
4,360	4,700	1	2,658	2,790	2	7	1-1/4	8-1/4	1,750	6,575
3,500	4,700	5	1,900	2,475	8	11	7	18	1,844	19,431
4,000	4,700	5	2,310	2,835	10-1/2	12	0-1/2	20-1/2	1,787	21,851
3,600	6,000	31-7/10	2,100	3,600	89-1/10	40-2/3	93	133-2/3	1,750	18,000
2,700	4,820	10	1,709	4,200	31-1/2	52-1/2	31-1/2	84	1,849-3/4	97,320
1,500	3,960	3	2,415	3,030	15	13	15	26	2,028	10,701
3,360	5,750	26	2,160	3,360	52-1/2	45	51-1/2	96-1/2	1,754	57,880
1,600	4,830	16	1,740	2,800	22	26	22	48	1,740	30,384
3,050	3,700	12	1,920	2,900	10	10-1/2	10-1/2	27	1,800	5,161
1,636	5,844	42	2,220	6,300	92-1/2	65	89	154	1,808	73,116
3,300	4,500	14	1,900	3,120	24	28	23	51	2,080	44,600
3,250	4,350	16-1/2	1,992	3,540	27-1/2	28-1/2	27-1/4	55-3/4	1,880	19,309
1,200	5,000	17	2,075	3,700	18	24-2/5	16-1/3	40-11/15	1,546-1/2	25,136
3,200	5,500	30	1,820	3,500	99	57-3/4	99	155-3/4	1,864-1/2	29,068
3,300	4,300	20	1,860	3,144	36	34	36	70	1,864	17,331
3,000	4,200	13-1/2	1,500	3,200	39-1/2	28-1/2	39-1/2	68	1,765-1/2	15,511
3,120	4,500	20	1,680	3,480	97	29-1/3	90	119-1/3	1,885	14,000
4,400	4,800	6	2,160	3,660	42	23	33	56	1,828	46,150
1,200	4,010	5	1,980	2,700	4	7	4	11	1,758	5,300
1,000	3,600	8	2,800	3,090	6	14-1/2	5-1/2	20	1,768	22,360
1,000	4,900	10-1/2	3,016	2,340	28-1/2	25-1/2	28-1/2	55	1,617	23,087
3,432	5,412	17	2,040	4,380	46	37	46	83	1,790	22,289
2,800	3,600	...	2,160	2,700	...	20	35	55	1,850	2,060
3,000	3,400	3	2,250	2,400	3	8	5-1/2	13-1/2	1,856	6,143
3,040	7,680	8	2,040	3,360	20	13	15	28	1,747-1/2	21,920
1,180	4,000	12	2,000	2,700	14	21	14	35	1,862	20,629
3,000	3,900	18	1,200	2,700	29	35-1/4	28-1/2	63-3/4	1,712	27,862
1,760	4,860	10	1,800	3,600	25	32	25	57	1,595	22,425
1,400	5,000	17	1,800	3,800	38	24	39	63	1,760	16,555
1,168	4,212	19-2/3	2,280	3,124	47-3/8	45-1/3	39-3/4	85-1/12	1,872	110,100
3,220	4,000	10	2,040	2,790	25	19	25	43	1,896	13,205
1,280	4,080	2	1,500	...	1	9-1/2	1/2	10	1,755	10,270
1,200	4,000	10	2,400	2,700	5	20	25	45	1,850	50,470
1,200	3,800	6	1,680	3,500	9	12	9	21	1,732-1/2	9,988
3,456	5,160	18-1/2	2,112	3,936	41	28-1/2	41	69-1/2	1,720	31,489
1,540	4,900	13	2,040	2,880	27	25-3/4	28-1/2	54-1/4	1,720	74,270
3,300	5,440	30	2,220	4,500	70	48	70	118	1,832	100

# College and University Library Salary

Library	Librarian	Associate or Assistant Chief Librarian			Department Heads			Head Librarian: School, College and Departmental (Professional)		
		Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number
101. Washington State . . . . .	10,000	9,000	10,000	1	6,000	6,750	4	7,273	12,500	30
102. Wayne . . . . .	12,100	7,530	7,530	1	6,413	7,423	7	7,273	12,500	30
103. West Virginia . . . . .	7,000	5,200	5,200	1	3,620	4,650	5	3,000	5,676	5
104. Western Reserve . . . . .	9,000	8,660	8,910	2	3,402	6,924	8	3,720	7,200	10
105. Wisconsin <sup>m</sup> . . . . .	9,000	8,660	8,910	2	5,000	6,924	8	3,720	7,200	10
106. Wyoming <sup>m</sup> . . . . .	9,000	8,660	8,910	2	4,500	5,208	5	3,720	7,200	10
107. Yale . . . . .	15,500	10,600	11,400	8	6,500	10,092	44	7,273	12,500	30
High . . . . .	15,500	10,600	11,400	8	6,500	10,092	44	7,273	12,500	30
Medium . . . . .	8,800	6,200	7,054	1	4,300	5,400	6	3,720	5,676	5
Low . . . . .	5,400	3,960	4,200	1	2,520	4,200	1	2,880	3,720	1
N <sup>m</sup> . . . . .	74	53	26	65	94	85	100	67	59	76

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Excludes student assistants and building maintenance staff. 3. Excludes vacations and legal holidays. 4. Not reported or not available. 5. Included in department heads. 6. Approximate. 7. Excludes Medicine, Pharmacy and Nursing Schools. 8. Excludes additional salary as Vice-Chancellor. 9. Excludes Denison M.D. Memorial Library. 10. For 9 months only. 11. Excludes Barnard College, Teachers College, New York School of Social Work, and College of Pharmacy. 12. Included in nonprofessional employees. 13. Includes librarians and assistant librarians of New York State Contract Colleges at Cornell. 14. Includes 4 nonprofessionals. 15. Excludes bindery staff of 5 persons. 16. Part of salary for library school. 17. Excludes General Extension Division Library. 18. Curator of Oriental Collection holds academic rank of Associate Professor and salary is of that rank. 19. 10-1/2 months contract. 20. Experiment Station and University School library staffs

# College and University Library

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Student Enrollment			Book Stock	Volumes Added	Book count: Physical or Bibliographical	Includes Documents	News-papers	Periodicals
		Total Under-graduate	Total Graduate	Book						
1. Adelphi (N. Y.) . . . . .	30Je55	2,517 <sup>m</sup>	592	75,030	5,256	Phys.	Yes	10	680	
2. Akron (Ohio) . . . . .	31De54	4,181 <sup>m</sup>	68	98,961	4,205	Phys.	Yes <sup>a</sup>	11	617	
3. American (D. C.) . . . . .	30Je55	3,341	2,501	164,446	2,038	Phys.	No	9	648	
4. Amherst (Mass.) . . . . .	30Je55	1,065	11	298,761	6,809	Phys.	Yes	12	970	
5. Antioch (Ohio) . . . . .	30Je55	980		83,150	2,020	Phys.	Yes <sup>a</sup>	9	544	
6. Associated Coll., Claremont (Calif.) . . . . .	30Je55	1,616	206	240,000	10,000	Bibl.	No	34	1,187	
7. Beloit (Wis.) . . . . .	30Je55	893	7	166,558	1,687 <sup>a</sup>	Bibl.	Yes	11	510	
8. Bowdoin (Maine) . . . . .	30Je55	781		218,259	4,040	Phys.	Yes	11	500	
9. Bradley (Ill.) . . . . .	30Je55	2,892	35	95,371	4,314	Phys.	No	12	1,002	
10. Bryn Mawr (Pa.) . . . . .	30Je55	628	133		4,823	Phys.	Yes	12	882	
11. Bucknell (Pa.) . . . . .	30Je55	1,905	25	144,225	9,557	Phys.	Yes <sup>m</sup>	11	1,075	
12. Butler (Ind.) . . . . .	31Ag55	2,854	477	170,306	6,274	Phys.	No	10	1,011	
13. Carleton (Minn.) . . . . .	30Je55	870		152,206	3,463	Phys.	No	23	511	
14. Central State (Ohio) . . . . .	30Ap55	920		31,500	3,427	Bibl.	Yes <sup>m</sup>	21	362	
15. Clemson (S. C.) . . . . .	30Je55	2,599	64	147,633	5,439	Phys.	No	42	1,592	
16. Colby (Maine) . . . . .	30Je55	1,050		191,500	3,862	Phys.	Yes	5	651	
17. Colgate (N. Y.) . . . . .	30Je55	1,116	29	216,109	6,476	Phys.	Yes	17	611	
18. Colorado . . . . .	30Je55	996	17	160,526	2,606	Phys.	No	19	630	
19. Connecticut . . . . .	30Je55	839	1	157,309	5,196	Phys.	No	6	760	
20. Conger Union (N. Y.) . . . . .	30Je55	1,340		112,000	1,797	Bibl.	Yes	35	509	
21. Denison (Ohio) . . . . .	31Je55 <sup>m</sup>	1,509		107,264	3,321	Phys.	Yes <sup>a</sup>	17	549	
22. Denison (Ind.) . . . . .	30Je55	1,794	21	128,570	4,080	Phys.	Yes	17	532	
23. Dickinson (Pa.) . . . . .	30Je55	831		100,325	2,705	Bibl.	No	13	424	
24. Duquesne (Pa.) . . . . .	31Ma55	3,456	423	66,840 <sup>m</sup>	3,76 <sup>m</sup>	Phys.	Yes <sup>a</sup>	10	786	
25. Fisk (Tenn.) . . . . .	30Je55	728	69	124,744	5,273	Phys.	No	35	497	
26. Franklin & Marshall (Pa.) . . . . .	30Je55	995	62	136,000	4,000	Phys.	Yes	9	611	
27. Goucher (Md.) . . . . .	30Je55	600	14	97,275	1,786	Bibl.	Yes	6	458	
28. Hamilton (N. Y.) . . . . .	30Je55	579		234,435	4,350	Phys.	No	6	534	
29. Haverford (Pa.) . . . . .	31Ag55	661	11	280,390	3,615	Bibl.	Yes	7	700	
30. Holy Cross (Mass.) . . . . .	31Mj55	1,637	1	168,275	4,819	Phys.	No	28	350	
31. Howard (Ala.) . . . . .	31Ag55	1,319		66,951	2,225	Phys.	Yes	22	642	
32. Howard (D. C.) . . . . .	30Je55	3,176	201	308,265	10,110	Phys.	Yes	39	1,664	
33. Idaho State . . . . .	30Je55	1,700		90,427	5,056	Phys.	No	97	849	
34. Kent State (Ohio) . . . . .	30Je55	4,967	311	136,270	9,196	Phys.	No	10	710	
35. Knox (Ill.) . . . . .	30Je55	822		83,544	3,611	Phys.	Yes	10	325	
36. Loyola (Calif.) . . . . .	31Je55	1,351	22	82,482	5,925	Phys.	Yes	22	371	
37. Marquette (Ind.) . . . . .	30Je55	1,450		20,620	4,260	Bibl.	No	23	368	
38. Marshall (W. Va.) . . . . .	30Je55	2,613	313	99,409	3,285	Phys.	No	7	484	
39. Marygrove (Mich.) . . . . .	30Je55	677		71,095	5,220	Phys.	Yes	17	465	
40. Michigan College of Mining & Tech. . . . .	30Je55	1,772	19	68,254	2,075	Phys.	Yes	26	557	

# Statistics, 1954-55 Group I - Continued

All Other Professional Assistants			All Nonprofessional Assistants			Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent			Working Hours in Fiscal Year	Hours of Student Assistance
Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total		
3,600	5,895	14	2,520	3,960	35	20	35	55	1,912	11,198
4,530	6,511	23	3,244	5,481	41	28-1/10 <sup>21</sup>	41	69-1/8	1,984	67,525
2,800	5,000	14	1,870	3,480	32	20	32-3/4	52-3/4	1,778 <sup>22</sup>	31,627
3,400	5,400	12	2,400	4,000	27	21	27	50	1,712	26,000
3,432	5,526	60	2,352	3,732	29	81	25	106	1,872	108,722
3,492	4,200	4	2,184	2,880	6	10	6	16	1,640	11,187
3,240	4,680	82	1,740	3,480	119	105	128-3/10	253-3/10	1,675	2,706
9,040	10,000	103-2/5	5,264	6,516	246-3/10	133	246-3/10	375-7/10	2,080	175,341
3,336	4,500	13-1/2	2,000	3,240	25	23	25	51	1,800	23,087
1,800	3,300	1	1,200	2,000	1	2-1/3	1/2	8-1/4	3,400	1,838
98	94	100	101	99	102	107	107	107	103	103

and manuscript collector included but not in salary statistics. 21. Excludes Maryland State College. 22. 10 receive less than minimum for various reasons. 23. 1,832 hours for 12 librarians with academic appointments; 1,880 hours for those on staff 5 years or longer. 24. Excludes Law and Medicine Libraries. 25. Excludes School of Mines and Metallurgy. 26. Excludes Law years or longer. 27. 1/3 from academic budget for teaching services. 28. For 10 months service. 29. 12% of salary paid for duties as Director of Oregon State System of Higher Education. 30. No stated number; averages approximately 40 hours per week. 31. For 9 months. 32. Halftime. 33. Varies from 1,856 to 1,904 depending on length of service. 34. Excludes Law and two autonomous units. 35. Excludes Medical Libraries. 36. Excludes Wisconsin Historical Society Library. 37. Excludes Law Library. 38. Number of libraries on which high, median and low are based.

# Statistics, 1954-55 Group II

Library Operating Expenditures										Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total Institutional Expenditures (Per Cent)
Including Non-Periodical Serials	Staff Salaries	Student Service	Non-salaried Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books Operating and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures
No	\$15,284	\$ 7,592		\$42,876	\$16,801	\$1,200	\$20,000	\$2,218	\$ 65,095	\$20.54
No	35,971	9,297		45,269	17,850	2,693	20,541	2,998	68,807	16.10
No	28,988	5,584		34,152	10,927	1,871	12,798	1,398	48,348	8.10
No	46,122	6,820		52,942	29,051	3,729	32,782	4,715	90,439	88.05
No	26,764	12,143		38,909	11,994	1,140	13,142	1,999	54,050	55.15
No	78,000	14,500		92,500	21,000	7,000	10,000	8,200	110,700	71.73
No	28,600	2,800		31,400	9,500	1,000	10,500	41,600	46.22	771,881
No	26,419	1,951		10,390	16,490	3,165	18,655	50,897	65.00	1,134,435
No	21,680	6,000		29,680	19,440	3,000	18,440	2,500	50,540	17.00
No	45,597	1,153		49,750	21,920	2,950	24,878	2,566	76,194	100.10
No	33,837	11,857		45,494	19,300	2,410	21,710	2,004	69,218	35.91
No	36,506	9,395		45,901	16,695	2,145	16,840	1,677	64,418	19.34
Yes	23,100	968		24,068	11,447	978	12,425	1,259	17,752	46.27
Yes	25,040	2,879		25,919	7,747	77	7,824	1,583	35,126	38.39
Part	51,595	12,047		63,642	26,364	8,186	36,552	13,961	112,155	41.00
No	25,441	3,297		28,918	15,331	1,950	17,281	4,510	50,749	48.56
No	27,000	13,335		40,335	12,289	1,251	13,540	4,734	58,609	43.89
No	21,520	2,910		24,430	7,241	1,813	9,056	1,796	35,282	35.55
No	46,819	4,607		51,426	17,308	2,843	20,151	2,354	73,911	88.09
Yes	49,760	9,000		58,760	11,742	3,900	15,642	3,895	78,297	58.00
No	29,997	5,580		35,577	12,771	1,749	14,520	2,676	52,773	40.62
No	36,968	2,951		39,919	14,107	1,859	16,166	2,436	58,521	31.42
No	21,900	6,278		28,178	9,486	636	10,122		38,300	45.97
No	11,005	5,431		16,416	19,544	1,325	20,869	2,264	59,551	15.35
No	36,149	3,491		40,040	14,679	3,491	18,170	2,357	60,567	75.87
No	22,400	5,800		28,200	10,600	1,800	11,800	1,500	41,500	39.26
No	25,841	1,964		27,797	9,517	1,757	11,274	1,699	49,530	66.00
No	20,416	9,215		29,654	14,812	85	14,897	9,079	53,230	91.00
No	32,744	3,760		36,504	17,660	1,387	19,047	12,000	67,551	143.10
No	19,982	8,018	\$ 7,000	35,000	10,131	1,500	11,631	21,430	68,061	36.90
No	19,072	7,135		26,207	7,216	770	7,986	1,975	36,168	27.42
No	96,191	11,161		107,352	31,859	5,535	35,394	9,631	152,177	45.12
No	36,980	14,120		51,100	16,505	2,660	18,550	4,150	73,808	41.23
No	71,882	10,110		81,932	32,908	5,646	38,574	8,000	136,506	24.91
No	18,953	2,572		21,525	10,185	1,326	12,111	5,529	39,165	37.90
No	19,176	2,834	6,000	28,210	33,149	2,724	35,873	3,595	67,678	47.86
No	23,175	1,800		24,975	24,229	3,100	27,329	6,412	58,716	40.50
No	25,544	5,743		31,285	11,562	1,975	13,537	1,514	46,356	16.00
No	6,100	2,462	10,500	27,262	10,980	1,721	12,701	794	40,697	60.11
Yes	27,166	2,518		29,984	11,731	2,507	14,238	668	44,890	25.86



# College and University Library Statistics.

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Student Enrollment			Book count:		Physical or Bibliographical	Includes Documents	News-papers	Periodicals
		Total Under-graduate	Total Graduate	Book Stock	Volumes Added					
41. Middlebury (Vt.)	10Je55	1,244	14	125,213	2,960	Phys.	No	14	457	
42. Mills (Calif.)	10Je55	488	75	117,729	2,109	Bibl.	No	3	420	
43. Mount Holyoke (Mass.)	10Je55	1,197	45	241,861	5,106	Phys.	Yes	13	725	
44. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	11Ag55	729	-	89,501	2,800	Phys.	Yes	11	416	
45. N. Mexico College of A. & M. Arts	10Je55	1,848	185	89,933	3,548	Phys.	No	26	891	
46. North Texas State	11Ag55	4,551	395	272,930	14,812	Phys.	Yes	13	1,609	
47. Occidental (Calif.)	10Je55	1,207	66	117,396	4,150	Phys.	No	17	638	
48. Ohio University, Athens	10Je55	5,218	185	241,877	11,554	Bibl.	Yes	13	1,081	
49. Portland (Ore.)	10Je55	970	67	61,674	2,974	Phys.	No	12	306	
50. Queens (N. Y.)	10Je55	3,730	401	100,323	8,500	Bibl.	No	9	678	
51. Redlands (Calif.)	10Je55	945	58	94,584	3,715	Phys.	Yes	7	718	
52. Reed (Ore.)	10Je55	651	15	104,591	4,780	Phys.	Some	5	445	
53. Rollins (Fla.)	10Je55	714	-	90,276	3,398	-	No	17	360	
54. Roosevelt (Ill.)	11Ag55	2,822	224	106,079	10,460	Phys.	Yes	25	631	
55. Roney (Ill.)	10Je55	621	67	72,013	2,151	Phys.	No	15	429	
56. St. Catherine (Miss.)	10Je55	948	2	81,148	2,543	Bibl.	No	17	483	
57. St. Thomas (Miss.)	10Je55	1,198	16	53,788	2,037	-	No	11	411	
58. San Francisco (Calif.)	10Je55	2,311	204	55,286	3,823	-	-	-	675	
59. Santa Clara (Calif.)	10Je55	1,270	-	81,578	6,166	Bibl.	No	1	500	
60. Skidmore (N. Y.)	10Je55	1,056	-	76,300	2,734	Phys.	Yes	7	522	
61. Smith (Mass.)	10Je55	2,208	82	400,933	8,535	Phys.	Yes	29	1,317	
62. So. Dakota State	10Je55	1,976	48	108,679	2,269	Bibl.	Some	24	1,021	
63. State Coll. (Fla.)	11Ag55	1,285	82	65,297*	3,512	Bibl.	No	13*	534*	
64. Swarthmore (Pa.)	10Je55	920	5	194,948	5,691	Phys.	Some	10	1,016	
65. Texas Christian	11Ag55	3,772	275	250,405	18,732	Phys.	Yes	18	881	
66. Toledo (Ohio)	10Je55	5,167	283	189,588	11,323	Phys.	Yes**	6	787	
67. Trinity (Conn.)	10Je55	906	298	359,861	4,711	Phys.	No	16	538	
68. Valparaiso (Ind.)	10Je55	1,085	-	78,461	3,534	Phys.	No	14	517	
69. Vassar (N. Y.)	10Je55	1,413	10	303,600	8,282	Phys.	Some	27	1,376	
70. Virginia Poly. Institute	10Je55	3,143	204	194,019	21,720	-	Yes	91	1,602	
71. Wellesley (Mass.)	10Je55	1,716	18	298,777	5,814	Phys.	No	21	1,159	
72. Wesleyan Univ. (Conn.)	10Je55	754	67	407,165	9,868	-	-	11	975	
73. Wichita (Kan.)	10Je55	3,528	320	118,095	7,911	Bibl.	Yes**	7	816	
74. William & Mary (Va.)	10Je55	1,761	22	245,471	6,168	Phys.	No	18	1,332	
75. Williams (Mass.)	10Je55	1,064	8	223,976	5,367	Phys.	No	9	775	
76. Wittenberg (Ohio)	10Je55	1,023	95	99,017	2,027	Phys.	No	12	598	
77. Wooster (Ohio)	10Ag55	1,933	4	127,997	3,479	-	Yes	9	418	
High		5,238	2,501	407,165	21,720	-	-	91	1,802.0	
Median		1,285	67	118,912	4,080	-	-	13	623.5	
Low		461	1	29,828	1,887	-	-	1	306.0	
St.		77	58	76	77	-	-	76	76	

\* Footnotes are at the end of the following table.

## College and University Library

Library	Chief Librarian	Associate or Assistant Chief Librarian		Department Heads		Head Librarian: School, College and Departmental (Professional)	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1. Adelphi (N. Y.)	\$ - 4	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -
2. Akron (Ohio)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. American (D. C.)	5,500	-	-	4,500	-	4,200	-
4. Amherst (Mass.)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5. Antioch (Ohio)	6,650	-	-	3,600	5,500	4	-
6. Associated Colleges, Claremont (Calif.)	6,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Beloit (Wis.)	5,800	4,000	5,000	3	-	-	-
8. Bowdoin (Me.)	7,780	5,200	-	1,800	4,000	2	-
9. Bradley (Ill.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Bryn Mawr (Pa.)	-	-	-	3,900	4,700	2	-
11. Bucknell (Pa.)	6,200	-	-	3,650	4,300	4	-
12. Butler (Ind.)	6,000	3,240	-	2,500	3,024	2	-
13. Carleton (Minn.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Central State (Ohio)	6,000	-	-	2,700	1,600	5	-
15. Clemons (D. C.)	6,500	4,860	-	3,600	4,435	4	-
16. Colby (Maine)	7,000	4,000	-	3,500	-	2	-
17. Colgate (N. Y.)	-	4,300	4,200	1	1,600	4,300	3
18. Colorado	4,500	-	-	3,600	3,600	3	-
19. Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Cooper Union (N. Y.)	-	9,000	5,400	2	3,000	4,800	7

## 1954-55 Group II - Continued

Includes Non-Periodical Serials	Staff Salaries	Student Service	Estimate Non-salaried Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books Operating and Binding	Other Operating Expenses	Total Operating Expenses	Per Student Operating Expenses	Total Institutional Expenses	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total Institutional Expenditures (Per Cent)
No									24.35			2.20 41
No	23,697	1,300		24,997	9,466	987	10,453	721	36,171	64.24	670,686	5.00 42
No	52,267	2,049		54,317	21,204	2,292	23,496	3,407	61,220	65.19	1,557,965	4.90 43
No	23,405		1,817	25,222	8,010	739	8,749	1,809	35,800	49.00	557,246	6.20 44
No	30,737	8,219		38,956	23,061	1,929	24,990	1,866	65,812	32.32	2,887,398	2.27 45
No	62,292	16,374		78,666	47,076	9,171	56,247	10,856	145,679	29.45	2,329,230	6.25 46
No	34,420	5,124		39,544	11,574	1,035	13,409	1,698	58,651	42.00	1,115,507	4.10 47
Yes	62,177	10,147		72,324	32,712	4,865	37,577	6,196	116,097	21.77	3,461,707	3.10 48
No	19,700	3,338	5,000	24,038				4,839			491,409	5.50 49
No	81,870	17,042		98,912	11,600	2,500	14,100	3,228	116,240	27.54	2,700,000	4.30 50
No	29,220	10,959		40,179	11,096	1,850	12,946	4,179	57,504	51.91	1,128,489	5.22 51
No	21,398	3,636		25,034	13,043	1,500	14,543	2,914	42,491	62.11	617,298	6.72 52
No	28,031	225		28,256	4,862	417	5,279	1,689	35,224	49.33	694,000	5.90 53
No	70,492	1,800		72,292	19,260	2,055	21,315	11,000	110,623	36.31	1,188,331	9.30 54
No		3,710	15,250	18,960	8,892	1,657	10,549	7,030	36,539	52.96	503,430	7.25 55
No	1,588	5,032	13,901	22,521	14,305	1,742	16,047	548	39,116	4.56	659,392	6.57 56
No	19,963	4,143		24,106	8,249	961	9,210	2,396	35,912	29.06	858,153	4.00 57
No	19,761	5,790	4,800	30,351	13,723	958	14,681	1,881	46,913	18.65	1,014,958	4.62 58
No	24,559	2,408	7,000	33,967	23,700	4,166	27,866	5,103	67,045	52.79	811,193	8.27 59
No	33,362			33,362	9,005	1,245	10,250	1,413	45,025	42.63	1,090,525	4.13 60
No	88,429	4,937		93,366	33,138	3,814	36,952	9,213	139,531	60.93	3,219,468	4.10 61
No	25,970	7,472		33,442	9,179	1,759	10,938	1,965	46,465	22.90	3,800,091	1.19 62
No	35,246	11,544		46,791	17,779	1,306	19,165	2,965	68,921	50.42	1,877,629	6.00 63
No	55,448	6,230		61,678	20,484	2,936	23,420	3,177	88,275	95.43	1,330,200	6.64 64
No	46,626	8,720		55,346	30,688	5,526	36,214	3,602	95,242	31.18	1,677,000	5.60 65
No	51,421	6,888	175	58,484	20,788	3,522	24,310	1,522	84,316	15.19	2,040,000	4.00 66
No	32,630	2,499		35,129	14,448	3,100	17,636	2,682	55,447	46.05	1,235,178	4.50 67
No	21,200	6,700		27,900	11,950	400	12,350	400	40,150	20.50	1,005,608	4.00 68
Yes	113,186	7,802		120,988	30,122	5,071	35,193	7,461	164,446	115.56	2,379,000	6.88 69
No	116,342			116,342	37,787	9,265	47,052	6,623	179,815	50.79		7.00 70
No	92,567	1,088		93,655	29,886	5,896	34,999	3,032	131,646	76.00	2,291,797	5.74 71
No	56,931	7,916		64,847	30,281	4,273	36,556	3,849	109,252	128.00	2,962,656	6.60 72
No	41,699	8,608		50,307	27,999	2,920	30,919	9,952	91,178	23.68	1,759,764	5.06 73
No	60,577	8,021		68,598	31,352	2,193	33,545	7,417	109,760	61.55	1,401,639	7.80 74
No	38,342	3,120		41,462	22,612	4,365	26,977	2,504	70,943	64.16		7.50 75
No	23,190	2,000		25,190	10,551	962	11,513	933	37,436	33.60	1,059,179	3.50 76
No	24,195	4,424		28,619	9,735	1,112	10,847	1,390	40,864	40.00	975,250	4.20 77
	116,342	17,042	18,500	120,988	47,076	9,265	56,247	21,430	170,015	143.10	5,004,000	9.10 High
	31,005		6,500	36,471	14,448	1,950	17,605	2,636	58,609	42.32	1,175,758	4.95 Median
	3,588	225	175	18,960	4,862	77	4,839	400	35,224	4.56	491,909	1.19 Low
	75	73	10	76	75	75	76	74	75	96	70	72 14

## Salary Statistics, 1954-55 Group II

All other Professional Librarians		All Nonprofessional Assistants		Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent			Working Hours in Fiscal Year		Hours of Student Assistants		Total Annual-Visual Expenditures
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total	Professional	Nonprofessional	Professional	Nonprofessional	
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,500	4	5	6	11	1,617			593 1
		2,925	3,520	3	6	5	11	2,049	12,097		1,628 2
1,300		2,600		5	5	10	1,900				571 3
				9	7	0.5	15.5	1,615	4,047		4 4
			2,700	1	5	1	6	2,080	10,200		1,873 5
1,500	1,800	2,400	3,000	8	6.5	9	15.5	1,872	17,944		6 6
1,800	4,000	2,000	3,000	2	5	1	6	1,840	5,000		7 7
1,300		1,872	2,600	2	4.7	2.7	7.4	1,778			8 8
				4	2.5	6.5		1,575*	8,600		9 9
1,400	3,500	1,900	2,600	11	7.7	7	14.7	1,625	5,000		10 10
1,360	1,650	1,664	1,400	6	7.5	6	13.5	1,930	9,308		11 11
		1,720*	2,500	7	3	12.5	15.5	1,633-1,840	11,741		143 12
1,500		2,900		1	6	1	7	2,040	1,700		13 13
1,194	1,600	2,111	2,600	5	10	5	15	1,587	6,397		14 14
								1,909	10,105		15 15
1,600		1,600	2,200	7	4.5	7	11.5	1,762	5,994	2,558	16 16
1,900	3,900	1,600	2,000*	2	6	6	12	1,853	5,209		17 17
		1,800		5	4	5	9	1,796	6,452	199	18 18
					5	6.5	11.5	1,605	6,412	165	19 19
		2,280	2,800	4	8.6	4	12.6	1,683	9,238	1,069	20 20

## College and University Library Salary

Library	Chief Librarian	Associate or Assistant Chief Librarian		Department Heads		Head Librarian School, College and Departmental (Prof.)	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
21. Denison (Ohio) . . . . .	5,600			4,100			
22. DePauw (Ind.) . . . . .	5,000			4,200	5,200		
23. Dickinson (Pa.) . . . . .	5,000						
24. Duquesne (Pa.) . . . . .	5,000						
25. Fisk (Tenn.) . . . . .							
26. Franklin & Marshall (Pa.)	6,572	4,200		3,000	3,140		
27. Goucher (Md.) . . . . .							
28. Hamilton (N. Y.) . . . . .				3,500			
29. Haverford (Pa.) . . . . .	1,865 <sup>12</sup>	5,960	4,100	3,000	3,600		
30. Holy Cross (Mass.) . . . . .	7,000	4,200	5,500	3,200	4,000		
31. Howard (Ala.) . . . . .	5,100			3,600			
32. Howard (D. C.) . . . . .	7,500			4,483	5,389	4,483	5,389
33. Idaho State . . . . .	4,000	4,500	4,500	3,900	5,900	3,600	3,600
34. Kent State (Ohio) . . . . .	6,700	5,400		3,600	4,900		
35. Knox (Ill.) . . . . .	4,000			3,200	4,450		
36. Loyola (Col.) . . . . .	6,000						
37. McNeese State (La.) . . . . .	6,600			4,100 <sup>14</sup>	5,150 <sup>14</sup>		
38. Marshall (W. Va.) . . . . .	5,270						
39. Marygrove (Mich.) . . . . .	5,000 <sup>14</sup>	4,000 <sup>14</sup>		3,600		3,000 <sup>14</sup>	
40. Mich. Col. of Mining & Tech. <sup>15</sup>	5,605	6,010	4,455				
41. Middlebury (Vt.) . . . . .							
42. Mills (Col.) . . . . .	5,000			3,400	3,850		
43. Mount Holyoke (Mass.) . . . . .							
44. Muhlenberg (Pa.) . . . . .	6,100	4,500		3,400			
45. N. Mexico Col. of A&M Arts . . . . .							
46. North Texas State . . . . .	7,715	5,200		4,000	4,600	5,100	5,200
47. Occidental (Cal.) . . . . .	5,000			3,500	4,500		
48. Ohio Univ., Athens . . . . .	8,223			4,300	4,746		
49. Portland (Ore.) . . . . .	5,000	4,000		3,200	3,500		
50. Queens (N. Y.) . . . . .	7,650	7,010	7,770	4,160	6,650	3,550	5,500
51. Redlands (Cal.) . . . . .	5,700			3,740	4,300		
52. Reed (Ore.) . . . . .	5,000			3,500	4,000		
53. Rollins (Fla.) . . . . .	4,600			3,000			
54. Roosevelt (Ill.) . . . . .	5,400			4,000	4,700	4,450	
55. Roxbury (Ill.) . . . . .	4,000	3,750					
56. St. Catherine (Minn.) . . . . .	5,200			3,100	4,000	3,600	5,000
57. St. Thomas (Minn.) . . . . .	3,900	500	174				
58. San Francisco (Calif.) . . . . .	4,000						
59. Santa Clara (Calif.) . . . . .	7,000					4,000	
60. Skidmore (N. Y.) . . . . .	5,950	4,200	4,900				
61. Smith (Mass.) . . . . .				3,600	4,550		
62. So. Dakota State . . . . .	6,700			4,000	4,200	3,800	
63. Stetson (Fla.) . . . . .	5,100	4,800		3,700	4,400	4,000	
64. Swarthmore (Pa.) . . . . .							
65. Texas Christian . . . . .	5,400			3,900	4,164	3,600	
66. Toledo (Ohio) . . . . .							
67. Trinity (Conn.) . . . . .							
68. Valparaiso (Ind.) . . . . .							
69. Vassar (N. Y.) . . . . .	6,100			5,100	5,800	4,050	4,400
70. Virginia Poly. Institute . . . . .	6,432	5,160	6,432	4,320	5,400		
71. Wellesley (Mass.) . . . . .	7,000	5,500	5,500			4,200	4,200
72. Wesleyan Univ. (Conn.) . . . . .	5,600						
73. Wichita (Kan.) . . . . .	6,000			3,600	4,400		
74. William & Mary (Va.) . . . . .	7,032			4,320	5,400	3,667	
75. Williams (Mass.) . . . . .	8,250	5,600		4,500	4,800		
76. Wittenberg (Ohio) . . . . .							
77. Wooster (Ohio) . . . . .							
	9,600	7,010	7,777	5,100	6,650.0	5,100	5,800
	6,000	4,300	5,000	3,600	4,417.5	4,000	5,000
	1,865	500	4,100	2,500	3,024.0	1,000	3,600
	54	25	11	46	38	15	7

1. Including 700 evening students. 2a. 1942 evening students. 2. Not reported or not available. 3. Dormitory libraries regularly included. 4. Does not include 5,350 documents, pamphlets, microfilm, microcards, and recordings which were acquired. 5. If cataloged. 6a. If bound. 6. Includes library equipment: 6,545. 7. Nine months and summer school. 8. Director 1,800 hours. 9. Ten months. 10. Nine months plus 1/4 addition for summer work. 11. .75 and 1.00 per hour for 4 persons. 12. Does not take into account extensive service to public. 13. Fiscal year salaries August 31, 1955. 14. \$1,578.5 for 10 months employment. 15. School of Law Library not included. 16. Seventy-two microfilm. 17. Contributed salary. 18a. Contributed

# Statistics, 1954-55 Group II - Continued

All other Professional Librarians			All Nonprofessional Assistants			Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent			Working Hours in Fiscal Year	Hours of Student Assistants	Total Audio-Visual Expenditures	
Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total				
3,300*	3,800	4	1,680*	2,600	4	6	5.5	11.5	1,732**	5,377	1,809	21
3,300	3,800	2	1,680	2,600	4	6	4	10	1,772	4,676	250	22
3,900	4,200	5	1,650	3,000	5	6	5	11	1,772	5,462	250	23
3,900	4,200	5	1,650	3,000	7	7	7	14	1,772	10,000	250	24
3,900	4,200	5	1,650	3,000	7	7	7	14	1,772	7,450	250	25
3,900	4,200	5	1,650	3,000	7	7	7	14	1,772	7,450	250	26
3,900	4,200	5	1,650	3,000	7	7	7	14	1,772	7,450	250	27
3,900	4,200	5	1,650	3,000	7	7	7	14	1,772	7,450	250	28
3,912	3,600	2	2,780	3,960	3	16.5	2.5	9	1,680	4,200	160	29
3,912	3,600	2	3,000	3,500	2	7.5	1	8.5	1,710	12,875	30	30
2,850	3,350	2	1,800	2,700	3	3.5	2.7	6.2	1,875	11,000	130	31
3,636	3,636	6	2,927	3,382	13	14	13	27	1,856	19,000	32	32
3,650	3,840	2	1,440	1,620	4	7	2.7	9.7	1,856	15,927	33	33
3,200	4,400	5	2,100	2,400	10	11.5	8	19.5	1,711	19,480	1,044	34
3,200	4,400	5	1,920	2,400	3	4	3	7	1,771	4,268	342	35
3,240	4,200	2	2,520	3,000	3	2	3	5	1,680	4,632	36	36
3,240	4,200	2	2,520	3,000	2	4	2.5	7	2,000	8,834	38	37
3,900	4,200	4	1,800	1,950	3	4.5	1	7	1,540**	4,102	1,952	39
3,000	3,500	2	1,920	3,810	1	6	9	9	2,016	1,052	40	40
2,615	3,115	1	1,920	3,810	5	4	7	12	1,683	1,495	91	41
3,120	3,120	1	1,120	1,120	1	5.5	1	6.5	1,560	1,842	42	42
3,120	3,120	5	1,120	1,120	8	9	8	17	1,638	3,736	131	43
3,000	3,000	1	1,800	2,400	3	4	3	7	1,768	1,768	176	44
3,000	3,000	1	1,800	2,400	3	4	3.5	9.5	1,794	4,996	233	45
3,520	4,660	2	2,600	3,000	5	12.7	4	16.7	1,760	39,557	7,065	46
3,520	4,660	2	2,400	3,500	6	4	4.7	10.7	1,839	6,832	47	47
2,400	4,177	2	1,824	3,780	11	8	12	20	1,677	19,189	39	48
3,550	5,500	10	2,815	4,500	3	10	6	24	1,920	4,452	49	49
3,550	5,500	10	2,815	4,500	3	10	6	24	1,920	12,000	50	50
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	51
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	52
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	53
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	54
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	55
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	56
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	57
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	58
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	59
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	60
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	61
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	62
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	63
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	64
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	65
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	66
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	67
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	68
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	69
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	70
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	71
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	72
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	73
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	74
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	75
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	76
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	77
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	78
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	79
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	80
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	81
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	82
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	83
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	84
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	85
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	86
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	87
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	88
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	89
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	90
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	91
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	92
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	93
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	94
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	95
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	96
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	97
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	98
2,400	4,000	3	2,175	3,020	16	9	16	25	1,800**	5,145	54	99
1,750	3,750	2	886	887	2	4	1.2	4.2	4,051	45	55	100

hours. 17. One-third time librarian. 18. One full-time professional one year only. 19. Includes Houghton and Salt Branch campuses. 20. Salaries of student assistants in the bookbindery (\$5,686) are included in Binding. 21. 1953-54 only available figures. 22. 1087 hours in special project. 23. Motion picture operators only. 24. Following figures represent 11 months ending May 31, 1955. 25. Includes 1502 evening students. 26a. Evening School evaluated as if full-time basis. 26. Vacation allowance related to length of service. 27. Number of libraries on which high, median and low are based. 28. Excludes vacations and legal holidays. 29. Total hours not given; not included in median.

# College and University Library

Library

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Student Enrollment		Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals	Staff Salaries	Student Service
		Total Undergraduate	Total Graduate						
1. Agnes Scott (Ga.)	10Je55	535	..	63,273	2,427	7	268	\$12,335	\$1,321
2. Alabama College	11Ag55	507	..	86,004	1,579	17	428	15,100	2,200
3. Alaboma	10Je55	407	6	17,500	1,984	11	594	12,931	2,741
4. Allegheny (Pa.)	10Je55	973	..	134,113	2,047	8	400	10,444	2,200
5. Anderson (Ind.)	10Je55	843	72	28,071	2,378	5	270	6,467	5,795
6. Arkansas A & M	10Je55	783	..	18,900	731	15	201	7,941	2,173
7. Arkansas Polytechnic	10Je55	854	..	31,652	1,406	7	350	11,240	3,376
8. Arkansas State	11My55	1,102	..	16,900	2,142	6	423	16,180	1,600
9. Ashland (Ohio)	10Je55	429	15	28,350	1,000	5	177	9,350	994
10. Augustana (S. D.)	10Je55	795	..	36,639	3,666	6	273	7,800	2,674
11. Aurora (Ill.)	10Je55	550	..	30,373	700	4	213	8,132	2,941
12. Baldwin-Wallace (Ohio)	10Je55	1,400	..	61,050	1,926	7	500	22,788	1,725
13. Bard (N. Y.)	10Je55	248	..	69,584	1,491	10	330	13,312	1,313
14. Bates (Mo.)	10Je55	852	..	95,867	2,769	8	443	17,608	1,897
15. Beaver (Pa.)	11My55	526	..	31,000	1,849	8	254	8,835	450
16. Bennett (N. C.)	10Je55	450	..	32,494	1,513	18	129	7,491	1,106
17. Bensington (Wt.)	10Je55	355	5	33,174	952	6	155	15,770	811
18. Bethany (Kan.)	11My55	291	..	31,000	344	7	201	5,216	959
19. Bethany (W. Va.)	11Ag55	673	..	54,520	1,515	12	160	8,495	1,528
20. Birmingham-Southern (Ala.)	11Ag55	812	59	80,041	1,735	11	386	12,835	3,172
21. Catawba (N. C.)	10Je55	506	..	44,739	2,470	9	319	11,681	834
22. Cedar Crest (Pa.)	10Je55	377	..	33,002	902	4	100	4,233	499
23. Chapman (Calif.)	11Ag55	280	..	27,742	1,579	6	274	6,404	1,643
24. Coe (Iowa)	11Ag55	751	..	63,652	852	8	261	11,100	1,425
25. Coker (S. C.)	11J55	216	..	20,578	459	11	187	4,291	898
26. College of the Ozarks (Ark.)	10Je55	261	..	37,788	1,268	5	194	3,800	3,075
27. College of the Pacific (Calif.)	11Ag55	1,056	225	61,000	3,079	12	554	22,500	4,005
28. Concord (W. Va.)	10Je55	470	..	24,361	899	15	281	15,712	2,404
29. Concordia (Minn.)	10Je55	1,255	..	44,801	1,627	12	270	9,256	2,072
30. Davidson (N. C.)	10Je55	845	..	64,901	2,311	39	290	15,275	3,140
31. Deary (Mo.)	11My55	652	..	37,403	1,645	9	303	9,783	1,270
32. Earlham (Ind.)	10Je55	622	..	85,191	2,396	6	361	10,916	2,198
33. Elmira (N. Y.)	10Je55	297	..	61,109	835	8	245	7,505	1,511
34. Emory and Henry (Va.)	11Ag55	512	..	35,492	1,505	10	255	6,900	3,257
35. Evansville (Ind.)	10Je55	1,091	269	38,823	2,271	7	304	9,860	1,455
36. Fenn (Ohio)	11Ag55	3,975	..	34,013	1,564	4	449	23,819	946
37. Findlay (Ohio)	11My55	288	14	19,212	1,040	4	234	3,520	341
38. Franklin (Ind.)	10Je55	470	..	42,191	1,492	5	242	7,966	1,181
39. Geneva (Pa.)	10Je55	710	..	55,272	1,834	8	225	8,705	2,146
40. Georgia State Coll. for Women	10Je55	618	..	63,595	3,314	11	285	16,800	3,500
41. Golden Gate (Calif.)	10Je55	1,816	151	24,409	4,416	3	173	9,055	925
42. Gustavus Adolphus (Minn.)	11My55	940	..	92,076	1,056	9	275	14,205	2,284
43. Hastings (Neb.)	15Ag55	716	..	41,809	845	7	200	4,955	1,996
44. Hendrix (Ark.)	11J55	452	..	60,475	1,511	6	325	..	..
45. Hillsdale (Mich.)	10Je55	530	..	34,482	716	6	182	5,800	505
46. Hiram (Ohio)	10Je55	488	..	75,000	1,500	15	435	11,529	1,213
47. Hollins (Va.)	10Je55	483	..	54,452	1,624	9	277	11,365	726
48. Hood (Id.)	15J55	423	..	22,476	2,300	8	275	10,900	3,508
49. Hope (Mich.)	11Ag55	794	..	53,686	1,461	7	286	14,400	1,636
50. Houghton (N. Y.)	10Ap55	581	..	35,543	1,304	7	274	6,070	2,555
51. Huntington (Ala.)	11My55	640	..	48,753	3,610	14	342	7,256	1,182
52. Huntington (Ind.)	11J55	197	12	19,311	1,203	5	143	5,477	1,752
53. Illinois College	10Je55	298	..	43,361	1,271	8	204	6,200	1,090
54. Illinois Wesleyan	11J55	909	7	94,205	1,298	6	275	13,735	3,748
55. Immaculate Heart (Calif.)	10Je55	655	119	60,728	2,956	17	510	7,760	4,500
56. Jannettown (N. D.)	10Je55	402	..	24,326	1,223	8	233	4,500	774
57. Johnson (Ala.)	10Je55	240	..	21,382	..	12	164	4,150	1,978
58. Juniata (Pa.)	15Je55	616	..	89,581	1,712	10	358	6,779	2,408
59. Lafayette (Pa.)	11Ag55	1,479	..	150,273	2,215	4	500	11,420	1,929
60. LaGrange (Ga.)	10Je55	196	..	17,396	735	5	149	3,167	1,100
61. Lake Forest (Ill.)	10Je55	665	..	..	1,659	5	339	9,700	1,895
62. Lawrence (Wis.)	10Je55	786	..	79,807	1,610	7	395	14,183	997
63. Lebanon Valley (Pa.)	10Ap55	569	..	57,077	2,132	4	193	14,200	1,141
64. Lewis and Clark (Oreg.)	11My55	1,001	31	41,333	2,405	22	414	19,349	3,918
65. Linfield (Oreg.)	10Je55	515	20	49,087	1,185	6	228	6,000	1,558
66. Livingstone (N. C.)	11My55	393	..	33,852	1,570	28	153	9,449	610
67. Luther (Iowa)	10Je55	950	..	101,856	2,502	15	245	17,798	3,614
68. Madison (Tenn.)	11Ag55	305	..	23,518	195	4	269	4,692	2,084
69. Manchester (Ind.)	11J55	766	1	44,265	1,134	10	301	7,950	3,242
70. Marietta (Ohio)	10Je55	733	11	139,494	1,402	8	486	12,950	2,850
71. Marymount (Calif.)	10Je55	130	..	12,794	812	6	170	..	900
72. Maryville (Tenn.)	11My55	461	..	36,842	1,571	9	386	11,699	2,852
73. Maryville (N. C.)	10Je55	597	..	37,570	1,241	12	231	9,700	2,640
74. Midland Dick.	11My55	375	..	29,842	1,249	5	296	9,016	1,094
75. Millikin (Ill.)	10Je55	911	9	54,634	1,151	5	253	8,995	1,720
76. Minnapan (Minn.)	10Je55	735	..	37,293	1,273	5	157	12,633	850
77. Mississippi (Ill.)	10Je55	642	..	65,000	730	7	347	10,598	3,478
78. Mountingale (Iowa)	11J55	716	..	65,500	1,804	9	342	8,096	2,735
79. Muskingum (Ohio)	11Ag55	796	..	46,000	796	8	247	9,700	1,700
80. Nebraska Wesleyan	11My55	819	..	41,000	843	8	250	6,334	2,628

# Statistics, 1954-55 Group III

Operating Expenditures						Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures	Library Expenditures to Total Institutional Expenditures (Per Cent)	Total Audio-Visual Expenditures
Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures				
\$13,651	\$ 6,622	\$ 421	\$ 7,043	\$ 663	\$21,357	\$ 39.92	\$ 802,573	2.66	\$ 172
17,500	7,131	443	7,574	473	25,547	50.38	436,750	4.	160
15,672	9,172	1,050	11,022	1,124	27,810	67.35	1,457,500	1.9	3
20,646	10,288	1,102	11,390	1,528	33,504	34.00	738,480	4.54	4
12,662	5,693	708	6,311	554	19,527	21.00	483,569	4.	766
10,583	4,931	600	5,531	1,522	17,636	22.52	512,063	3.5	800
14,616	7,968	640	8,608	2,486	25,710	30.11	466,041	5.5	7
17,980	5,915	543	6,463	1,160	25,603	19.80	717,623	3.5	8
10,344	3,090	671	3,761	186	14,291	32.10	391,485	3.91	9
10,474	6,892	672	7,564	250	18,288	23.00	461,789	3.9	209
11,073	3,003	6	3,009	372	18,454	26.81	331,174	4.35	571
24,513	9,029	1,434	10,463	459	34,975	24.28	862,988	4.	12
15,445	8,815	1,320	10,135	2,815	28,435	114.00	364,000	7.8	230
19,497	8,945	1,399	10,344	...	29,841	30.50	...	...	14
9,285	4,559	441	5,000	753	15,037	20.58	331,640	4.5	15
8,624 <sup>m</sup>	3,691	146	3,837	...	12,461	27.69	313,368	4.	649
16,581	3,408	885	4,293	272	21,146	59.00	516,380	4.09	17
6,175	1,611	105	1,716	1,600	9,491	32.62	276,932	3.	75
12,023	7,069	552	7,621	2,159	21,893	46.10	432,000	5.05	19
16,107	6,471	1,246	7,717	998	24,822	28.50	459,632	4.9	510
12,515	2,864	500	3,369	259	16,143	32.00	512,034	3.	21
4,728	3,103	...	3,103	306	8,137	21.58	497,494	1.6	22
9,153 <sup>m</sup>	3,789	524	4,313	226	13,693	47.54	383,994	3.0	98
12,525	4,200	700	4,900	1,550	18,975	25.27	799,091	2.3	24
5,189	2,786	236	3,022	307	8,518	39.43	100,630	7.	25
6,875	2,288	779	3,067	350	10,292	39.43	207,211	4.96	26
26,673	13,300	1,396	14,696	1,101	42,472	33.15	1,121,051	3.78	27
15,712	3,607	950	4,557	...	20,269	22.77	450,110	4.5	28
11,328	5,228	305	5,533	1,168	18,027	14.16	768,183	2.5	29
18,415	10,156	1,198	11,354	2,870	32,639	30.63	759,482	4.3	30
11,053	6,168	902	7,062	1,166	19,281	29.27	378,277	5.	31
13,005	6,422	815	7,237	1,001	21,393	34.31	589,063	2.2	32
9,106	3,395	243	3,638	315	10,059	43.97	410,070	3.18	33
10,157	...	...	5,583	...	15,740	30.74	350,773	4.75	1,869
11,315	5,771	623	6,394	842	18,951	13.64	716,855	3.	35
24,765	5,988	800	6,788	534	32,087	8.07	1,260,000	2.5	36
3,861	2,742	64	2,806	99	6,766	22.40	254,349	2.7	105
9,148	4,640	708	5,357	686	15,191	32.00	356,207	4.3	188
10,851	6,185	231	6,416	1,215	18,482	26.01	765,075	2.61	39
20,300	8,043	1,157	9,200	860	30,300	49.02	739,291	6.09	40
9,980	9,504	565	10,069	120	20,169	25.66	363,194	5.55	41
17,389 <sup>m</sup>	8,873	756	9,629	1,823	29,081	29.83	647,284	4.33	42
6,951	3,969	554	4,523	474	11,948	16.68	310,813	3.	43
9,439	4,939	367	5,306	2,120	16,065	37.31	298,000	5.	44
6,395	3,077	497	3,574	85	9,964	18.80	435,000	2.29	270
12,742	5,512	953	6,465	1,242	20,449	41.90	478,942	4.27	274
12,091	5,935	515	6,450	506	19,047	39.43	624,987	3.	47
14,408	8,392	613	9,005	1,164	24,577	59.00	621,175	3.95	48
16,036	5,699	459	6,158	986	22,780	28.68	743,579	3.	49
10,645	4,114	816	4,930	1,440	17,015	29.28	279,616	6.08	50
8,438	2,254	571	2,825	1,360	12,623	19.72	425,139	3.0	51
5,229	4,654	94	4,748	140	10,317	50.32	157,418	6.55	52
7,290	2,484	397	2,881	308	10,479	35.17	294,745	3.1	53
17,483	6,026	649	6,675	497	24,655	26.92	691,963	3.56	415
20,860 <sup>m</sup>	5,040	708	5,748	1,940	27,640	34.81	...	...	55
5,274	4,650	422	5,072	298	10,644	26.47	280,026	3.8	56
6,128	1,848	275	2,123	...	8,251	34.46	181,100	4.5	57
9,187	4,319	487	4,806	411	14,404	23.33	387,780	3.7	58
11,349	10,276	2,020	12,296	667	26,312	17.79	1,665,000	1.58	59
4,267	3,035	104	3,219	459	7,945	40.53	170,738	4.67	130
11,685	6,257	256	6,513	1,970	20,168	31.83	682,636	2.9	293
15,180	6,909	754	7,654	1,623	24,459	31.11	706,080	3.4	62
15,341	3,794	967	4,761	500	20,602	36.50	391,124	5.2	436
23,260 <sup>m</sup>	8,139	559	8,698	80	32,240	31.00	675,762	5.	1,256
9,558	4,456	142	4,598	...	...	...	377,943	...	65
10,879	1,787	297	2,084	2,434	14,597	37.14	347,210	4.	66
21,412	5,856	985	6,841	1,440	29,693	31.26	517,417	5.7	192
6,776	1,956	90	2,046	250	9,082	29.78	190,824	4.7	27
11,192	5,065	521	5,586	625	17,403	22.69	358,962	4.86	69
15,800	5,964	1,027	6,991	606	23,397	31.45	468,080	4.9	70
1,400 <sup>m</sup>	3,991	...	3,991	293	7,684	59.10	...	...	71
14,551	5,144	612	5,756	1,197	21,504	32.53	364,422	6.	72
12,340	4,967	495	5,472	811	18,523	31.02	413,612	4.47	73
10,110	4,442	394	4,836	1,288	16,234	43.29	318,362	5.16	972
10,715	4,497	533	5,050	647	16,412	17.84	607,211	2.7	75
13,483	2,889	1,363	4,253	1,934	19,269	26.22	423,819	4.5	76
14,076	3,284	434	3,714	578	18,372	28.61	591,307	3.	77
8,831	3,571	814	4,385	1,113	14,329	19.47	461,852	5.22	107
11,400	7,000	500	7,500	500	19,400	24.37	527,571	3.7	79
9,262	3,712	351	4,063	...	13,325	16.27	379,245	4.2	80

# College and University Library Statistics,

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Student Enrollment		Book Stock	Volumes Added	News-papers	Periodicals	Library	
		Total Under-graduate	Total Graduate					Staff Salaries	Student Service
81. New Mexico Highlands	10Je55	615	26	62,000	2,399	14	307	13,500	5,400
82. Pacific Union (Calif.)	10Je55	747	25	46,227	1,070	4	198	5,287	7,421
83. Parsons (Iowa)	11Ag55	262	..	31,972	2,078	4	185	4,089	1,204
84. Pepperdine (Calif.)	11Ag55	672	57	49,989	2,763	5	400	12,310	3,778
85. Randolph-Macon (Va.)	10Ap55	649	..	79,557	1,419	17	349	19,011	397
86. Ripon (Wis.)	10Je55	511	..	55,876	1,196	6	290	7,082	1,800
87. St. Johns (Miss.)	10Je55	809	116	95,135	3,520	25	558	2,745	1,648
88. St. Joseph's (Ind.)	11Je55	664	..	65,114	5,160	12	451	..	5,568
89. Sarah Lawrence (N. Y.)	10Je55	366	6	87,000	2,428	18	329	19,950	1,820
90. Scripps (Calif.)	..	123	..	66,247	1,717	5	94	10,269	1,246
91. Seneca Coll. of the (N. Y.)	10Je55	878	5	95,028	2,452	4	364	18,565	1,481
92. Seton Hill (Pa.)	11Ag55	467	..	17,121	1,065	16	209	..	1,280
93. Shuler (Ga.)	11Ag55	256	..	30,600	781	3	171	6,000	1,754
94. Simpson (Iowa)	10Je55 <sup>6</sup>	511	..	42,335	866	5	234	5,500	4,594
95. Springfield (Mass.)	11Ag55	836	107	46,201	1,266	5	342	7,300	5,297
96. Sweet Briar (Va.)	10Je55	476	..	66,155	2,753	10	450	20,067	761
97. Talladega (Ala.)	10Je55	114	..	37,449	1,094	8	150	11,168	1,092
98. Tampa (Fla.)	11Ag55	967	..	46,000	2,837	30	419	11,225	1,823
99. Tennessee Wesleyan	11Ag55	305	..	19,973	1,016	6	145	4,500	1,339
100. Trinity (D. C.)	10Je55	487	..	67,832	3,411	20	501	2,200	2,576
101. Tusculum (Tenn.)	10Je55	368	..	25,750	608	5	142	2,950	385
102. Union (Neb.)	10Je55	824	..	54,278	1,610	7	364	5,405	6,815
103. Ursinus (Pa.)	10Je55	682	..	44,921	1,379	10	201	10,234	2,063
104. Vassar (Ga.)	11Ag55	470	..	51,186	1,067	0	241	7,300	928
105. Washington (Md.)	10Je55	420	..	..	1,827	..	226	9,300	1,085
106. Washington and Jefferson (Pa.)	10Je55	515	13	87,193	1,830	5	305	9,860	1,831
107. Washington and Lee (Va.)	10Je55	925	..	162,527	5,472	12	405	20,231	800
108. Western Coll. for Women (Ohio)	10Je55	270	..	49,210	1,114	5	236	8,200	1,545
109. Wheaton (Ill.)	11Ag55	1,649	99	102,145	2,089	8	548	18,682	3,692
110. Whittier (Calif.)	11Ag55	967	59	57,287	2,185	8	453	12,309	4,899
111. Wittenberg (Ohio)	10Ap55	275	..	36,006	4,775	75	296	6,600	3,240
112. Willamette (Oreg.)	10Je55	891	18	54,527	1,659	7	312	12,590	2,835
High		3,975	269	150,273	4,472	75	576	23,819	7,421
Median		581	18	44,265	1,579	8	270	9,350	1,929
Low		130	1	12,794	195	0	95	2,200	385
10 <sup>14</sup>		112	28	111	111	111	112	108	111

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Resident and special students (no person counted twice). 3. Includes supplies, transportation, and all other noncapital expenditures not specifically reported. 4. Exclusive of capital expenditures and those for auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, cafeterias, etc. 5. Librarian on leave of absence without pay for 9 months. 6. Includes \$2,500 nonresidential service. 7. Includes "allowances." 8. Approximately. 9. \$2,500 charged to instruction. 10. Excludes special pay for teaching. 11. For 10 months. 12. For 11 months. 13. Range \$5,200 to \$7,000. 14. Fiscal year

## College and University Library

Library	Associate or Assistant Chief Librarian			Department Heads			All Other Professional Assistants		
	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number
1. Agnes Scott (Ga.)	\$ ..	\$ ..	\$ ..	\$ ..	\$ ..	..	\$ ..	\$ ..	..
2. Alabama College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Alaska	7,800	..	..	..	..	..	4,300	..	8
4. Allegheny (Pa.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Anderson	3,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Arkansas A. & M.	4,400	3,900	4,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Arkansas Polytechnic	4,200	..	..	..	..	..	3,750	..	1
8. Arkansas State	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9. Ashland (Ohio)	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	2,800	..	1.75
10. Augustana (S. D.)	4,120	3,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Aurora (Ill.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,720	..
12. Baldwin-Wallace (Ohio)	6,300	..	..	1,400	4,100	1	..	..	..
13. Bard (N. Y.)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14. Bates (Me.)	5,100	6,100	..	2,800	..	1	..	..	1
15. Beaver (Pa.)	4,200	3,400	..	..	..	..	2,700	..	1.25
16. Bennett (N. C.)	3,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Bennington (Vt.)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
18. Bethany (Kan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bethany (W. Va.)	4,540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Birmingham-Southern (Ala.)	4,200	..	..	3,350	..	2	..	..	..



# 1954-55 Group III - Continued

Operating Expenditures						Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total Institutional Expenditures (Per Cent)	Total Audio-Visual Expenditures	
Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Total Operating Expenditures					
18,900	8,000	2,228	10,228	2,072	11,200	48.67	646,760	4.8	81	
12,708	5,789	967	6,756	7,283	26,747	34.65	441,411	6.06	62	
7,302	3,727	239	3,966	13	11,281	43.06	239,906	4.7	83	
16,068	7,918	1,146	9,264	1,092	26,444	28.46	580,215	4.5	64	
19,508	5,866	713	6,579	836	26,843	41.36	1,073,946	2.5	85	
8,882	3,458	787	6,245	549	15,676	29.50	498,503	3.14	86	
19,393*	7,817	2,108	12,127	1,643	13,163	32.67	550,934	6.02	87	
17,185*	8,628	381	9,010	1,767	27,959	42.10	604,941	4.6	1,921	88
21,770	7,030	936	7,966	1,597	31,353	84.00	530,000	6.	89	
11,315	3,265	348	3,613	1,569	16,637	71.71	427,905	3.8	90	
20,045	8,589	1,478	10,067	1,377	11,490	35.74	685,517	4.6	91	
9,280*	5,210	397	5,607	521	13,436	28.77	263,680	5.	92	
7,754	1,647	160	1,807	989	9,563	46.19	225,153	4.25	93	
8,098	4,730	350	5,080	300	13,178	28.78	376,378	3.19	94	
12,587	5,500	500	6,000	902	18,897	20.81	1,015,000	1.8	95	
20,828	8,065	1,420	10,285	646	17,191	67.00	736,295	4.	96	
12,260	1,985	100	4,285	489	23,478	24.28	435,994	5.18	176	97
12,248	9,980	1,250	11,230	489	9,180	30.09	251,059	3.7	98	
9,859	2,520	312	2,832	1,298	26,505	54.43	387,981	8.8	200	99
14,376*	9,587	1,244	10,831	1,298	26,505	54.43	387,981	8.8	200	100
3,335	1,822	40	1,862	989	5,197	51.04	156,147	11.	16	101
12,221	4,709	736	5,445	192	18,655	22.64	446,288	4.18	102	
12,297	4,444	150	4,602	14	17,291	25.35	---	---	160	103
8,228	3,916	505	4,421	308	12,663	26.94	---	---	---	104
10,385	2,716	75	2,791	308	13,484	32.10	303,446	6.4	---	105
13,691*	6,522	160	6,682	2,600	22,973	41.00	530,000	4.3	---	106
21,031	10,288	1,349	11,637	863	13,511	35.24	929,414	3.6	165	107
8,370**	5,100	750	5,850	200	14,420	53.00	555,649	2.58	---	108
22,374	8,652	2,235	10,887	1,555	25,816	14.76	1,109,952	2.3	---	109
17,208	8,197	1,678	9,875	296	27,379	26.68	771,786	4.3	---	110
9,040	2,500	500	3,000	---	12,040	47.00	225,000	5.5	200	111
19,425	6,771	611	7,382	686	23,493	24.37	577,000	4.	---	112
26,673	13,500	2,500	16,000	7,283	42,472	114.00	1,665,000	11.	1,665	High
12,091	5,512	565	6,077	647	18,975	39.74	483,569	4.09	209	Low
3,315	1,613	6	1,116	13	5,197	8.07	100,690	1.58	16	Low
112	111	110	112	103	111	111	107	107	27	N

changes: statistics cover only 10 months. 15. Includes \$15,000 nonalarmed service. 16. Includes \$11,615 nonalarmed service. 17. Includes \$4,000 nonalarmed service. 18. Includes \$9,600 nonalarmed service. 19. Includes \$2,000 nonalarmed service. 20. Includes \$425 nonalarmed service. 21. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based. 22. Includes \$26,000 nonalarmed service. 23. Includes \$1,056 nonalarmed service. 24. Includes \$900 nonalarmed service. 25. Includes \$8,600 nonalarmed service.

## Salary Statistics, 1954-55 Group III

All Nonprofessional Assistants		Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent <sup>1</sup>			Working Hours in Fiscal Year	Hours of Student Assistance
Minimum	Maximum	Number	Nonprofessional	Total		
\$	\$	---	5.5	1.	4.5	1,700
---	---	---	4.	---	1,744	4,710
---	---	---	---	2.25	2,080	1,863
---	---	2	8.5	2.	7.5	3,666
2,000	---	1.5	1.	1.5	2.5	3,177
---	---	---	2.	---	2.	1,880
---	---	---	2.	1.5	3.5	1,600
---	2,400	1.5	3.	2.	5.	3,445
---	---	---	2.75	---	2.75	1,856
---	---	---	2.	---	2.	1,840
---	---	---	1.83	1.75	3.58	1,568
---	---	6	4.	2.5	1,777	2,600
---	---	3.5	3.5	2.	5.5	2,500
---	---	3	4.	1.	1,400	3,162
2,200	---	---	3.25	---	3.25	900
---	---	---	---	2.	---	3,705
---	---	1	3.	1.	4.	2,156
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,870
---	---	---	2.	1.	3.	7,056
2,800	---	4	3.	1.	1,755	5,382

## College and University Library Salary

Library	Associate or Assistant Chief Librarian		Department Heads		All Other Professional Assistants				
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number		
21. Catawba (N. C.)	4,200*	2,950*	2,900	1					
22. Cedar Crest (Pa.)	3,700								
23. Chapman (Calif.)	4,500	3,300							
24. Coe (Iowa)	5,000				3,600	4,800	2		
25. Coe (N. C.)	2,000					2,400	1		
26. College of the Ozarks (Ark.)	3,800								
27. College of the Pacific (Calif.)	4,600		4,200	4,500	3,200	3,700	1.62		
28. Concord (W. Va.)	5,320						2		
29. Concordia (Miss.)	4,000	3,500							
30. Davidson (N. C.)	5,737		3,087	3,237	2				
31. Deary (Mo.)	3,900		3,000	3,150	2				
32. Earlham (Ind.)	5,000		3,800		1				
33. Elmira (N. Y.)	4,020								
34. Emory and Henry (Va.)	4,320	3,620							
35. Evansville (Ind.)	4,690	3,475							
36. Fenn (Ohio)					3,600		3		
37. Findlay (Ohio)	3,840								
38. Franklin (Ind.)	4,900				3,200		1		
39. Geneva (Pa.)	6,100	3,800			3,000		1		
40. Georgia State Coll. for Women	5,500		3,700*	3,800*	3				
41. Golden Gate (Calif.)	4,600*	4,200							
42. Gustavus Adolphus (Miss.)	4,600		3,800	4,150	2				
43. Hastings (Iowa)	3,800								
44. Hendrix (Ark.)									
45. Hillsdale (Mich.)	3,800								
46. Hiram (Ohio)							2		
47. Indiana (Va.)	5,500	4,200	3,700		2,500		1		
48. Iowa (Md.)	4,100		2,900	3,200	2				
49. Hope (Mich.)	5,100	4,300	3,700		1				
50. Houghton (N. Y.)	2,800		1,500		1				
51. Huntington (Ala.)	4,300	2,075							
52. Huntington (Ind.)									
53. Illinois College	6,100				3,600	2,000	.5		
54. Illinois Wesleyan	4,500		3,300				.75		
55. Inmaculate Heart (Calif.)	4,800	3,200	3,800	3,900	1				
56. Jumanawan (N. D.)									
57. Jackson (Ala.)	3,800								
58. Juniata (Pa.)	3,879	2,900							
59. Lafayette (Pa.)	5,000						1		
60. LaGrange (Ga.)	3,000								
61. Lake Forest (Ill.)	4,990				2,600	3,100	2		
62. Lawrence (Wis.)	5,900*	4,050	3,700	1					
63. Lebanon Valley (Pa.)	3,900	2,800			3,200		3		
64. Lewis and Clark (Oreg.)	5,100	4,000*			3,100	3,950	1		
65. Lincoln (Oreg.)	4,200					1,800	1		
66. Livingstone (N. C.)	3,485	3,150	3,200	2,000	2,000	1			
67. Luther	5,800		4,000		2	3,100	1		
68. Madison (Tenn.)	3,012				.5				
69. Manchester (Ind.)	4,175	3,800							
70. Marietta (Ohio)	5,000	3,000	3,300	1					
71. Marymount (Calif.)									
72. Maryville (Tenn.)									
73. Meredith (N. C.)									
74. Midland (Tex.)	4,600	4,200				3,600	.67		
75. Milliken (Ill.)	4,250*	4,000*							
76. Milligan (Miss.)		4,050	4,050			2,700	3,300	2	
77. Monmouth (Ill.)	4,000	3,500							
78. Morningside (Iowa)	3,900	2,300							
79. Muskingum (Ohio)	3,800				3,000	3,800	2		
80. Nebraska Wesleyan	4,600				2,800		1		
81. New Mexico Highlands	\$ 1,000	\$4,800	\$4,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$4,300	\$5,200	1	
82. Pacific Union (Calif.)									
83. Parsons (Iowa)	4,200								
84. Pepperdine (Calif.)									
85. Randolph-Macon (Va.)			3,000	4,000	3				
86. Ripon (Wis.)	4,000								
87. St. John's (Miss.)	6,000	5,000			3,000		1		
88. St. Joseph's (Ind.)	5,200	5,000			2,500		1		
89. Sarah Lawrence (N. Y.)	5,250	4,500			3,800		1		
90. Scripps (Calif.)									
91. Seneca Coll. of the (N. Y.)	4,650	3,600	3,300		1				
92. Seton Hill (Pa.)	4,800		3,000					.5	
93. Shorter (Ga.)	5,500								
94. Simpson (Iowa)	4,800	3,500							
95. Springfield (Mass.)									
96. Sweet Briar (Va.)	4,800	3,600	3,400		1	3,000		1	
97. Talladega (Ala.)	4,500	3,125							
98. Tampa (Fla.)	4,300					3,700	3,800	2	
99. Tennessee Wesleyan	3,600								
100. Trinity (D. C.)						3,000		1	
101. Tusculum (Tenn.)	3,300								
102. Union (Ohio)	2,737		2,525						
103. Ursinus (Pa.)	4,900	4,000							
104. Vassar (N. Y.)	4,000	3,300							
105. Washington (Md.)	5,100	3,800							

# Statistics, 1954-55 Group III - Continued

Minimum	All Nonprofessional Assistants Maximum	Number	Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent			Working Hours in Fiscal Year	Hours of Student Assistance	
			Pro- fessional	Nonpro- fessional	Total			
1,700	3,000	1	3	1	4	1,444	2,382	21
1,700	3,000	1	3	1	4	1,444	2,019	22
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	2,606	23
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	2,850	24
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	65	25
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	4,100	26
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	4,875	27
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	4,370	28
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	3,635	29
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	4,784	30
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	2,803	31
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	1,274	32
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	2,519	33
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	7,217	34
1,700	3,000	1	2	1	3	1,980	1,000	35
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	946	36
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	653	37
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,064	38
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	3,100	39
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	7,000	40
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	946	41
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	3,514	42
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,850	43
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	842	44
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,781	45
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	222	46
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	5,501	47
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	3,470	48
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	4,600	49
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,600	50
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,375	51
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,016	52
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	6,445	53
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,547	54
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	4,946	55
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	3,551	56
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,575	57
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,550	58
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,845	59
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,793	60
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,902	61
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	4,609	62
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	5,425	63
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,600	64
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	5,100	65
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	6,438	66
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	4,986	67
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	5,790	68
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,200	69
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	5,867	70
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	4,401	71
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,823	72
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,635	73
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,640	74
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	5,490	75
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	4,508	76
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	3,400	77
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	4,180	78
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	9,800	79
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	6,554	80
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,400	81
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	4,731	82
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	65	83
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,640	84
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	5,100	85
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	6,672	86
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,400	87
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,723	88
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,116	89
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,561	90
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,116	91
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	6,288	92
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,028	93
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,268	94
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,178	95
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,046	96
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,675	97
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	3,927	98
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	720	99
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	11,884	100
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	2,750	101
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,497	102
1,700	3,000	2	4	2	6	1,704	1,600	103

# College and University Library Salary

Library	Associate of Chief Librarian		Department Heads			All Other Professional Personnel		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number
106. Washington and Jefferson (Pa.)	4,800	5,000	3,675	3,780	2	2,620	2,620	1
107. Washington and Lee (Va.)	3,800	4,000	3,000	3,450	3	2,100	2,100	1
108. Western Coll. for Women (Ohio)	4,650	4,250	3,000	3,450	3	2,100	2,100	1
109. Wheaton (Ill.)	5,410	3,750	3,000	3,450	3	2,100	2,100	1
110. Whittier (Calif.)	3,600	3,000	3,000	3,450	3	2,100	2,100	1
111. Wilberforce (Ohio)	4,800	3,000	3,000	3,450	3	2,100	2,100	1
112. Willamette (Oreg.)	7,000	5,055	4,200	4,500	4	4,100	5,200	4
High	4,200	3,500	3,100	3,780	2	3,000	3,400	1
Median	2,737	2,350	1,500	2,000	5	2,100	1,800	5
Low	88	38	24	29	29	26	14	37

1. For 9 months; usually each person works one term of summer session; add 6 weeks pay same rate. 2. Approximately. 3. Summer School salaries not included. 4. Includes salary for part-time teaching. 5. Range from 1,472 to 1,892. 6. \$2,500 charged to instruction. 7. Excludes special pay for teaching. 8. For 10 months. 9. For 11 months. 10. Range 5,200 to 7,000.

## Teachers College Library

Library	Student Enrollment <sup>2</sup>						Periodicals	Staff Salaries	Student Service
	Fiscal Year Ending	Total Undergraduate	Total Graduate	Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers			
1. Alabama, Jacksonville, State Teachers Coll.	10555	1,836	...	35,018	2,049	8	271	\$ 6,490	\$ 3,375
2. Alabama, Troy, State Teachers Coll. . . . .	10555	1,070	...	40,914	1,891	11	268	10,349	4,311
3. Alabama, Livingston, State Teachers Coll.	10555	410	...	29,060	800	23	135	6,500	950
4. Arizona, Tempe, State College . . . . .	10555	3,703*	629*	210,828	29,321	10	1,459	59,500	6,500
5. California, Azusa, Humboldt State College . . . . .	10555	1,001	...	53,195	5,985	18	542	48,066	4,800
6. California, Chico, State College . . . . .	10555	1,874	85	68,799	5,324	21	637	49,296	8,900
7. California, Fresno, State College . . . . .	10555	1,520	127	104,902	6,856	12	951	80,190	14,954
8. California, Sacramento, State College . . . . .	10555	2,366	1,462	54,719	9,927	9	725	54,870	7,874
9. California, San Francisco, State College . . . . .	10555	6,349	1,030	108,167	9,567	11	901	132,436	19,368
10. California, San Jose, State College . . . . .	10555	9,117	417	161,256	9,992	13	1,134	143,774	16,814
11. Colorado, Alamosa, Adams State College . . . . .	10555	548	15	36,177	2,075	25	370	8,494	3,924
12. Colorado, Greeley, State Coll. of Education . . . . .	10555	2,516	235	144,666	4,071	35	732	10,507	11,308
13. Colorado, Gunnison, Western State College . . . . .	10555	922	85	58,599	2,160	23	414	10,100	3,274
14. Connecticut, Willimantic, State Teachers Coll.	10555	434	...	18,794	2,500	2	206	11,322	923
15. Georgia, Collegeboro, Teachers College . . . . .	10555	584	...	50,812	1,912	15	374	18,300	2,659
16. Illinois, Charleston, Eastern State College . . . . .	10555	1,579	17	87,581	4,244	25	685	98,915	8,529
17. Illinois, DeKalb, Northern State Teachers Coll.	10555	2,593	256	101,285	8,275	16	743	98,383	11,201
18. Illinois, River Forest, Concordia Teachers C.	10555	855	...	43,585	2,023	6	166	9,390	2,422
19. Indiana, Terre Haute, State Teachers Coll.	10555	2,179	286	171,037	3,545	19	489	13,043	5,499
20. Iowa, Cedar Falls, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	2,716	122	171,860	6,148	38	708	53,239	10,518
21. Kansas, Emporia, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	1,486	115	111,964	5,423	11	555	52,538*	14,355
22. Kansas, Hays, Fort Hays Kansas State Coll.	10555	1,532	132	78,374	1,870	70	490	27,979	7,843
23. Kansas, Pittsburg, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	1,734	150	101,930	4,500	40	845	11,310	11,290
24. Kentucky, Frankfort, State College . . . . .	10555	437	...	23,352	878	30	228	6,746	1,837
25. Kentucky, Morehead, State College . . . . .	10555	1,210	41	49,338	3,039	35	403	16,961	1,718
26. Kentucky, Murray, State College . . . . .	10555	1,627	38	52,000	2,389	15	513	13,890	3,200
27. Kentucky, Richmond, Eastern Ky. State Coll.	10555	1,621	69	93,246	2,536	18	362	19,494	3,783
28. Louisiana, Hammond, Southeastern La. Coll.	10555	1,232	...	49,223	2,071	10	365	27,870	3,627
29. Louisiana, Lafayette, Southwestern La. Inst.	10555	1,180	...	108,016	4,619	11	645	70,695	10,170
30. La., Natchitoches, Northwestern State Coll.	10555	1,682	...	74,945	4,991	30	561	45,037	7,318
31. Maryland, Frostburg, State Teachers Coll. . . . .	10555	494	...	25,882	1,610	10	239	15,896	961
32. Maryland, Towson, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	1,059	...	47,713	4,254	11	245	22,851	1,099
33. Massachusetts, Framingham, State Teachers C.	10555	581	...	22,413	364	5	199	11,340	200
34. Mass., North Adams, State Teachers Coll.	10555	134	...	13,221	694	2	128	5,400	370
35. Michigan, Kalamazoo, Western Mich. Coll.*	10555	5,848	553	105,339	5,690	22	944	67,322	10,911
36. Mich., Marquette, Northern Mich. College*,	10555	735	...	55,258	1,992	18	347	19,875	3,800
37. Mich., Ypsilanti, State Normal College . . . . .	10555	3,628	231	113,037	3,702	12	547	47,996	8,750
38. Minn., Bemidji, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	601	...	34,152	1,408	10	251	13,270	1,460
39. Minn., Mankato, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	2,600	13	52,127	5,140	7	400	25,501	2,724
40. Minn., Moorhead, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	900	2	35,475	1,106	14	337	12,950	2,102
41. Minn., St. Cloud, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	2,149	53	84,778	5,370	12	456	25,963	2,711
42. Minn., Winona, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	3,812*	42	40,577	1,810	10	297	8,787	2,498
43. Mississippi, Cleveland, Delta State College . . . . .	10555	407	...	37,298	2,032	11	324	15,650	1,040
44. Missouri, Springfield, Southwest State College	10555	1,621	...	84,396	1,316	10	362	22,309	6,551
45. Nebraska, Chadron, State Teachers College . . . . .	10555	402	...	37,950	911	37	231	7,700	1,997

# Statistics, 1954-55 Group III - Continued

Minimum	All Nonprofessional Assistants Maximum	Number	Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalent			Working Hours in Fiscal Year	Hours of Student Assistance	
			Pro-fessional	Nonpro-fessional	Total			
1,940	2,557	1	2	1	3	1,920	2,194	106
1,563	2,557	3.5	1	3.5	4.5	1,710	1,260	107
---	---	---	1.5	---	1.5	1,710	2,060	108
2,922	---	1	5.25	1	6.25	1,920	---	109
1,921	---	1	2	1	3	1,920	6,108	110
2,400	2,900	1	1	1	2	1,440	6,480	111
---	---	.75	3.75	.75	4.5	1,880	3,333	112
2,800	3,400	4	6.5	3.75	7.5	2,104	11,804	High
1,940	2,700	1	2	1	3	1,620	2,845	Median
1,440	2,200	.5	1	.33	1	1,350	55	Low
29	17	50	106	62	102	82	106 <sup>11</sup>	10 <sup>12</sup>

11. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based. 12. Approximately. 13. Varies, up to 1,010. 14. For the one person on paid salary; others up to 2,000.

## Statistics, 1954-55

Operating Expenditures									
Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total Institutional Expenditures (Per Cent)	Total Audio-Visual Expenditures
\$ 11,865	\$ 6,251	\$ 588	\$ 6,839	\$ 1,902	\$ 20,606	\$11.22	\$ 638,957	5.22	\$ ---
14,661	7,798	287	8,085	433	23,139	21.62	500,779	4.6	---
7,850	3,675	1,100	4,775	700	13,375	12.62	316,108	4.23	---
66,000	30,773	1,826	34,600	2,100	102,900	21.76	2,387,511	4.3	---
52,866	21,600	1,750	23,350	12,610	88,846	86.00	991,637	8.9	2,710
58,196	16,364	2,450	18,796	2,149	79,140	40.39	1,247,622	6.3	---
95,144	27,119	4,317	31,436	4,907	131,687	36.10	2,678,720	4.91	---
62,744	16,230	1,800	20,030	6,100	108,874	28.44	1,507,000	6.1	---
151,804	59,506	6,469	66,055	4,092	199,951	27.10	3,422,691	5.84	991
160,588	46,750	6,331	52,967	6,912	220,467	24.17	4,070,938	5.42	4,394
12,410	5,707	2,060	7,767	1,199	21,524	38.23	388,550	5.54	---
49,617	16,717	2,122	18,839	2,031	70,687	25.69	1,465,083	4.82	---
13,374	4,070	1,277	5,347	747	21,548	21.85	357,888	6.0	144,36
12,245	4,372	117	4,489	276	17,010	39.19	407,461	4.1	---
20,959	4,406	636	5,042	2,204	28,205	48.28	480,028	5.87	180
67,444	14,120	2,165	16,285	2,356	86,885	53.81	1,428,784	5.28	---
69,584	25,474	5,119	30,793	3,818	104,195	36.50	2,441,181	6.6	---
11,812	7,256	138	7,394	135	19,941	29.52	471,481	4.1	---
18,542	15,142	2,200	17,342	4,790	60,679	24.00	1,819,020	3.0	402
63,757	33,793	9,281	42,996	17,265	124,019	43.69	3,063,307	4.0	---
66,893	25,096	1,401	26,497	3,642	97,032	60.60	1,669,465	5.1	2,300
35,822	9,690	450	10,140	850	46,812	28.13	879,083	5.34	---
42,600	23,560	4,810	28,370	7,900	78,870	41.40	1,481,480	4.7	150
8,582	2,898	650	3,548	---	12,130	27.76	488,141	2.5	---
18,679	9,551	1,192	10,743	645	30,267	24.15	605,398	4.9	113
17,090	11,275	1,600	12,875	---	29,965	17.93	---	---	---
23,277	7,641	561	8,202	3,526	35,027	20.72	1,057,669	3.3	1,764
31,497	6,901	1,336	8,237	2,254	41,970	34.72	1,110,353	3.78	352
80,865	22,736	3,464	26,200	4,747	111,813	35.16	2,594,031	4.3	1,991
52,355	29,179	1,193	30,372	3,251	88,180	52.42	1,743,599	5.05	---
16,857	3,566	407	3,973	186	21,016	42.54	461,995	4.54	---
23,950	6,677	2,689	9,366	1,451	14,767	24.07	864,840	4.02	---
11,940	1,516	---	1,517	---	13,057	24.00	370,400	3.5	170
5,770	2,196	---	2,196	119	8,085	42.11	149,079	5.42	---
78,255	21,229	2,666	23,895	2,369	104,497	16.33	3,355,631	3.1	168
23,675	4,300	1,200	5,500	750	29,925	40.44	778,440	3.87	---
58,746	14,100	1,500	15,600	1,400	71,746	19.11	2,416,766	1.05	---
14,730	5,060	---	5,060	670	21,160	55.20	504,460	4.2	---
28,225	13,982	758	14,740	1,131	44,966	16.31	1,058,940	4.16	---
15,052	7,084	557	7,641	909	23,652	26.16	589,582	4.04	640
20,674	13,557	1,422	14,979	1,919	45,572	20.69	1,028,627	4.6	---
11,285	4,508	261	4,769	---	16,054	25.77	464,222	1.5	---
16,690	5,286	930	6,216	614	23,520	57.94	481,110	5.0	---
28,860	6,723	777	7,500	---	36,360	22.00	818,015	4.4	200
9,297	2,410	332	2,742	1,099	13,129	32.66	450,885	2.9	---

# Teachers College Library

Library

Library	Fiscal Year Ending	Student Enrollment		Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals	Staff Salaries	Student Service
		Undergraduate	Total Graduate						
46. Nebraska, Kearney, State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	810	4	44,131	1,486	41	236	\$10,575	\$ 4,322
47. Nebraska, Wayne, State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	1,118	..	47,698	1,264	8	276	14,000	3,785
48. New Hampshire, Keene, Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	520	10	24,713	1,522	8	198	8,060	1,642
49. New Jersey, Glassboro, State Teachers Col. . . . .	10Je55	1,140*	..	18,632	1,505	6	196	13,602	1,848
50. N. J., Upper Merion, State Teachers Col. . . . .	10Je55	1,051	630	71,519	2,857	7	315	19,878	3,200
51. New Jersey, Newark, State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	979	674	41,075	1,676	6	222	21,000	2,584
52. New Jersey, Paterson, State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	975	..	22,909	1,367	7	264	18,490	1,500
53. New Jersey, Trenton, State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	897*	34	74,256	2,834	7	285	33,460	2,893
54. New York, Albany, State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	1,592*	200	53,047	3,009	7	369	47,902	3,778
55. New York, Buffalo, State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	2,437	519	59,000	4,421	6	405	44,421	1,768
56. New York, Cortland, State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	2,338	..	49,672	4,786	6	510	27,482	1,910
57. New York, Oswego, State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	1,161	40	46,475	3,720	9	309	23,339	1,504
58. New York, Oswego, State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	1,456	..	52,546	3,466	12	456	35,515	1,673
59. New York, Plattsburgh, State Teachers Col. . . . .	11Me55	965	33	39,137	3,454	6	382	26,484	825
60. North Carolina, Boone, Appalachian State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	1,414	264	61,724	3,061	29	401	21,010	8,681
61. N. C., Fayetteville, State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	626	..	35,580	1,640	13	267	26,154	2,250
62. N. C., Greenville, East Carolina College . . . . .	10Je55	2,348	148	96,408	4,721	13	488	41,260	7,967
63. N. D., Dickinson, State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	353	..	23,333	758	38	313	4,200	1,225
64. N. D., Valley City, State Teachers College . . . . .	10Je55	405	..	35,361	609	4	156	9,864	422
65. Oklahoma, Alva, Northwestern State College . . . . .	10Je55	648	19	38,575	1,779	7	310	10,206	1,150
66. Oklahoma, Durant, Southeastern State Col. . . . .	10Je55	1,565	162	51,062	3,172	27	445	15,733	6,022
67. Ohio, Weatherford, Southwestern State Col. . . . .	10Je55	929	63	44,251	840	20	265	6,621	1,980
68. Oregon, Ashland, Southern Col. of Education . . . . .	10Je55	650	50	30,498	2,790	12	243	23,940	3,583
69. Oregon, La Grange, Eastern Col. of Education . . . . .	10Je55	509	..	32,106	4,612	9	385	15,958	7,723
70. Oregon, Monmouth, College of Education . . . . .	10Je55	635	16	36,785	6,247	30	299	9,770	8,042
71. Pennsylvania, Calif., State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	867	..	29,639	964	4	262	4,372	1,974
72. Penn., Edinboro, State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	402	..	32,362	854	10	182	11,720	2,948
73. Penn., Mansfield, State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	550	..	35,365	1,303	23	245	15,127	1,002
74. Penn., West Chester, State Teachers College . . . . .	11Me55	1,955	..	65,085	1,571	9	350	22,021	5,987
75. Tennessee, Memphis, State College . . . . .	10Je55	2,918	240	72,568	4,728	10	190	26,152	4,267
76. Texas, Canyon, West Texas State College . . . . .	11Au55	1,329**	86	50,123	3,184	20	473	28,630	5,894
77. Texas, E. Tex. State Teachers College . . . . .	11Au55	1,595	295	124,554	3,877	19	594	30,167	12,820
78. Texas, San Marcos, Southwest State Teachers C. . . . .	11Au55	1,715	174	84,205	3,950	14	462	22,532	6,236
79. Tex., Huntsville, Sam Houston State Teachers C. . . . .	11Au55	1,796	176	130,702	7,762	10	541	25,770	3,298
80. Virginia, Farmville, Longwood College . . . . .	10Je55	704	11	62,778	1,602	12	278	20,912	2,102
81. Virginia, Harrisonburg, Madison College . . . . .	10Je55	1,084	..	76,599	4,494	14	390	26,132	1,482
82. Washington, Cheney, College of Education . . . . .	10Me55	942	56	93,345	3,343	10	517	23,720	2,982
83. West Virginia, Fairmont, State College . . . . .	10Je55	1,005	..	41,296	3,315	7	280	17,400	2,200
84. West Virginia, Glenville, State College . . . . .	10Je55	600	..	34,389	1,334	20	237	8,158	2,451
85. Wisconsin, Eau Claire, State College . . . . .	10Je55	1,365	..	43,493	4,390	16	292	21,901	1,697
86. Wisconsin, Milwaukee, State College . . . . .	10Je55	1,944	260	80,884	3,259	18	503	35,003	3,445
87. Wisconsin, Oshkosh, State College . . . . .	10Je55	1,273	..	53,751	2,238	14	271	23,072	2,500
88. Wisconsin, Platteville, State College . . . . .	10Je55	998	..	37,680	1,175	25	278	14,794	1,475
89. Wisconsin, River Falls, State College . . . . .	10Je55	776	..	38,302	2,947	14	385	21,100	2,035
90. Wisconsin, Superior, State College . . . . .	10Je55	848	..	57,828	1,679	10	420	19,470	4,691
High . . . . .		9,117	1,462	210,828	25,523	70	1,459	143,774	19,368
Median . . . . .		1,139	115	50,937	2,812	12	363	21,155	3,200
Low . . . . .		134	2	13,221	364	2	120	4,200	200
NH . . . . .		90	51	90	90	90	90	90	90

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Includes all students, on and off campus, taking courses of college grade. 3. Includes supplies, transportation, and all other noncapital expenditures not specifically reported. 4. Exclusive of capital expenditures and those for auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, cafeterias, etc. 5. Not reported or not available. 6. Includes Educational Service Library and Eastern State School. 7. Excludes A-V Department and laboratory school. 8. Extension students not included.

# Teachers College Library

Library	Librarian	Associate or Assistant Chief Librarian		Department Heads	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1. Alabama, Jacksonville, State Teachers College . . . . .	\$4,800	\$3,500	\$ . . .	\$ . . .	\$ . . .
2. Alabama, Troy, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,700	2,600	3,500	..	..
3. Alabama, Livingston, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,500	2,500	..	..	..
4. Arizona, Tempe, State Teachers College . . . . .	7,000	4,800	..	..	..
5. California, Arcata, Humboldt State College . . . . .	8,112	..	..	5,232	..
6. California, Chico, State College . . . . .	..*	..*	..*	..*	4
7. California, Fresno, State College . . . . .	..*	5,232	6,360	4,740	5,772
8. California, Sacramento, State College . . . . .	..*	..*	..*	..*	1
9. California, San Francisco, State College . . . . .	..*	..*	..*	4,740	6,360
10. California, San Jose, State College . . . . .	6,672	5,232	6,360	4,092	5,772

# Statistics, 1954-55 - Continued

Operating Expenditures							Ratio of Library Ex- penditures to Total Institu- tional Expen- ditures (Per Cent)	Total Audio- Visual Expendi- tures		
Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expendi- tures	Total Operating Expendi- tures	Per Student Operating Expendi- tures			Total Institutional Expenditures	
\$ 14,897	\$ 7,742	\$ 602	\$ 8,344	\$ 36	\$ 23,277	\$28.47	\$ 545,433	4.2	\$ . . .	46
17,785	7,747	1,814	9,561	947	28,193	24.77	509,595	4.7	. . .	47
9,702	4,620	91	4,711	1,521	15,934	30.06	477,895	3.33	63	48
15,450	3,110	458	3,568	172	19,190	16.83	539,234	3.5	. . .	49
23,078	6,184	548	6,732	450	30,240	17.81	865,793	3.49	. . .	50
21,584	4,821	1,243	6,064	682	10,130	18.17	462,700	6.55	1,422	51
19,990	10,250	210	10,460	. . .	10,460	11.23	418,450	7.3	1,955	52
36,353	8,201	649	8,850	693	45,806	49.20	986,930	4.64	. . .	53
49,680	12,413	2,039	14,472	1,807	65,959	36.00	1,512,590	5.0	507	54
46,189	14,398	955	15,353	2,040	64,382	23.78	1,127,341	6.05	240	55
29,592	11,550	1,500	13,050	999	43,441	18.58	1,146,086	3.8	. . .	56
25,143	9,514	1,596	11,110	765	37,818	30.82	751,351	4.5	377	57
35,188	13,982	2,250	16,232	. . .	51,420	35.32	925,286	5.5	. . .	58
27,309	9,203	610	9,813	497	37,619	37.69	730,965	5.2	. . .	59
29,691	11,216	2,997	14,213	. . .	43,904	26.22	575,666	7.6	. . .	60
22,404	4,338	599	4,937	714	20,055	44.82	106,635	9.2	. . .	61
49,277	18,499	2,089	20,588	2,040	71,855	28.85	1,156,364	6.2	2,180	62
5,425	. . .	723	723	3,570	8,995	26.00	254,665	3.53	. . .	63
10,286	2,511	307	2,818	72	13,176	32.53	350,987	3.67	. . .	64
11,356	4,641	363	5,002	1,092	17,450	24.40	428,167	6.0	. . .	65
21,755	10,349	588	10,937	2,900	35,593	20.61	601,173	6.0	. . .	66
10,409	4,650	401	5,051	936	16,596	16.73	544,356	3.05	. . .	67
27,523	11,270	1,130	12,406	7,882	47,821	68.31	507,978	9.4	1,622	68
23,681	10,668	714	11,382	2,274	37,337	73.00	428,753	8.7	7,708	69
17,812	13,257	914	14,171	1,468	35,451	51.38	612,049	5.9	. . .	70
6,346	7,087	299	7,386	201	13,933	16.84	630,843	2.3	. . .	71
14,648	7,171	199	7,370	284	22,322	55.53	601,863	3.69	. . .	72
16,129	4,098	180	4,278	190	20,797	37.88	767,668	2.7	. . .	73
28,008	5,716	629	6,345	362	34,715	17.75	1,200,810	2.9	. . .	74
30,619	25,320	1,187	26,427	3,386	60,433	19.10	896,720	6.7	820	75
14,524	10,092	1,713	11,805	2,236	48,565	34.32	458,527	10.8	6,920	76
42,987	12,058	950	13,008	1,867	57,862	30.61	1,211,951	4.08	22	77
28,768	11,284	1,367	12,651	676	44,095	23.34	1,019,180	4.3	. . .	78
29,086	11,603	680	12,283	717	42,068	21.87	1,094,049	3.93	931	79
23,014	5,288	1,012	6,300	652	29,966	41.91	815,927	3.6	. . .	80
29,014	15,258	1,426	16,684	1,406	47,904	46.19	741,143	6.4	348	81
26,712	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	82
19,800	8,600	640	9,240	875	19,915	19.81	886,000	3.4	2,178	83
10,609	5,156	445	5,601	1,789	17,999	29.99	317,728	5.66	22	84
23,598	6,351	1,144	7,495	1,035	32,128	23.53	589,637	5.45	135	85
18,449	13,460	2,773	16,233	750	55,431	25.15	1,115,300	4.0	. . .	86
25,572	6,500	750	7,250	10,775	43,597	34.25	629,036	6.0	. . .	87
16,260	5,168	160	5,328	134	19,731	19.74	511,759	3.8	. . .	88
23,335	6,943	93	7,036	1,574	31,945	41.16	529,603	5.6	. . .	89
24,169	7,532	684	8,216	712	33,097	39.02	511,717	6.46	. . .	90
160,580	46,736	9,203	52,967	17,265	220,467	86.00	4,070,938	10.8	7,708	High
23,816	8,401	955	9,356	1,399	34,767	28.05	604,511	4.57	507	Median
5,425	1,518	91	1,609	36	8,085	11.22	254,665	2.3	22	Low
90	88	87	89	81	89	89	88	86	33	1954

9. Includes some part-time graduate students. 10. Excludes campus school libraries. 11. Enrollments are equated to full time. 12. Includes salaries of three departments of library science instructors. 13. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based.

## Salary Statistics, 1954-55

All Other Professional Assistants			All Nonprofessional Assistants			Total Number of Employees in Full-Time Equivalents			Working Hours in Fiscal Year	Hours of Student Assistance	
Minimum	Maximum	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total		Full-time	Part-time
\$2,700	\$2,700	2	\$ . . .	\$ . . .	. . .	2	0	2	1,760	6,734	1
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.6	0	2.6	. . .	10,568	2
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	1	2	1,020	3,185	3
1,000	4,000	9	1,800	2,500	10	11	0.5	19.5	1,033	. . .	4
4,092	5,232	6	2,916	3,372	3.5	0	3.5	11.5	1,024	4,700	5
. . .	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	3	8	2.5	10.5	1,624	9,364	6
3,900	5,232	9	2,772	3,720	11.5	12	9	21	1,768	17,021	7
. . .	. . .	5	. . .	. . .	8	11	8	19	1,868	8,424	8
3,900	4,512	9	2,772	4,296	14	22	14	36	1,840	20,387	9
3,900	5,232	13	2,840	3,720	23	21	17	38	1,816	16,108	10



# Teachers College Library Salary

Library	Librarian	Associate or Assistant Chief Librarian		Department Heads		Number
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
11. Colorado, Alamosa, Adams State College . . . . .	4,600	4,450	...	4,000	4,500	1
12. Colorado, Greeley, State College of Education . . . . .	5,000	4,500	...	...	...	...
13. Colorado, Greeley, Western State College . . . . .	4,300	...	3,900	...	...	...
14. Connecticut, Willimantic, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,500	...	...	...	...	...
15. Georgia, Collegeboro, Teachers College . . . . .	5,700	...	...	4,400	...	...
16. Illinois, Charleston, Eastern State College . . . . .	9,220	...	...	5,940	6,160	3
17. Illinois, DeKalb, Northern State Teachers College . . . . .	7,400	6,270	...	4,840	6,050	4
18. Illinois, River Forest, Concordia Teachers College . . . . .	3,950	...	...	...	...	...
19. Indiana, Terre Haute, State Teachers College . . . . .	6,900	...	...	...	5,400	1
20. Iowa, Cedar Falls, State Teachers College . . . . .	7,700	...	...	4,650	5,650	5
21. Kansas, Emporia, State Teachers College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8
22. Kansas, Hays, Fort Hays Kansas State College . . . . .	5,020	4,655	...	...	...	...
23. Kansas, Pittsburg, State Teachers College . . . . .	6,380	...	...	4,600	4,900	3
24. Kentucky, Frankfort, State College . . . . .	4,420	...	...	...	...	...
25. Kentucky, Morehead, State College . . . . .	4,500	3,600	3,700	...	...	...
26. Kentucky, Murray, State College . . . . .	4,500	3,600	3,800	...	...	...
27. Kentucky, Richmond, Eastern Kentucky State College . . . . .	4,600	...	...	...	...	...
28. Louisiana, Hammond, Southeastern Louisiana College . . . . .	7,440	...	...	...	...	...
29. Louisiana, Lafayette, Southwestern Louisiana Institute . . . . .	7,750	7,250	7,250	6,250	6,250	5
30. Louisiana, Natchitoches, Northwestern State College . . . . .	8,375	7,000	...	...	...	...
31. Maryland, Frostburg, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,417*	...	...	...	...	...
32. Maryland, Towson, State Teachers College . . . . .	...	...	...	3,572	4,282	4
33. Massachusetts, Framingham, State Teachers College . . . . .	6,300	...	...	...	...	...
34. Massachusetts, North Adams, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,580	...	...	...	...	...
35. Michigan, Kalamazoo, Western Michigan College . . . . .	7,600	6,275	...	5,800	5,900	3
36. Michigan, Marquette, Northern Michigan College . . . . .	5,975	...	...	...	...	...
37. Michigan, Ypsilanti, State Normal College . . . . .	7,050	...	...	4,525	5,000	4
38. Minnesota, Bemidji, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,864	4,608	...	...	...	...
39. Minnesota, Mahan, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,160	5,600	...	...	...	...
40. Minnesota, Moorhead, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,760	...	...	4,320	...	1
41. Minnesota, St. Cloud, State Teachers College . . . . .	...	5,920	...	5,400	...	1
42. Minnesota, Winona, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,800	4,600	...	...	...	...
43. Mississippi, Cleveland, Delta State College . . . . .	5,000	...	...	4,120	4,320	2
44. Missouri, Springfield, Southwest State College . . . . .	5,261	5,261	...	6,200	6,501	4
45. Nebraska, Chadron, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,620	4,620	...	...	...	...
46. Nebraska, Kearney, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,400	5,100	...	...	...	...
47. Nebraska, Wayne, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,100	5,000	5,100	...	...	...
48. New Hampshire, Ramee, Teachers College . . . . .	4,300	3,610	...	...	...	...
49. New Jersey, Glenburn, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,100	4,620	5,420	...	...	...
50. New Jersey, Upper Merion, State Teachers College . . . . .	...	4,020	4,920	3,600	4,540	1
51. New Jersey, Newark, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,540	6,180	...	...	...	...
52. New Jersey, Paterson, State Teachers College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
53. New Jersey, Trenton, State Teachers College . . . . .	7,350	...	...	...	...	...
54. New York, Albany, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,500	5,800	5,400	...	...	...
55. New York, Buffalo, State Teachers College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
56. New York, Cortland, State Teachers College . . . . .	6,726	4,198	5,448	3,360	4,280	1
57. New York, Oneonta, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,676	4,198	5,448	...	...	...
58. New York, Oswego, State Teachers College . . . . .	6,900	6,700	5,448	...	...	...
59. New York, Plattsburgh, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,676	4,198	5,448	...	...	...
60. North Carolina, Boone, Appalachian State Teachers Col. . . . .	5,376	3,000	...	4,002	4,039	2
61. North Carolina, Fayetteville, State Teachers College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
62. North Carolina, Greenville, East Carolina College . . . . .	7,849	...	...	4,260	5,448	6
63. North Dakota, Dickinson, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,300	...	...	...	...	...
64. North Dakota, Valley City, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,125	3,425	...	...	...	...
65. Oklahoma, Afton, Northwestern State College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
66. Oklahoma, Durant, Southeastern State College . . . . .	4,890	...	...	4,590	...	1
67. Oklahoma, Weatherford, Southwestern State College . . . . .	5,500	4,510	...	...	...	...
68. Oregon, Astoria, Southern College of Education . . . . .	6,000	...	...	...	...	...
69. Oregon, La Grande, Eastern College of Education . . . . .	5,900	...	...	5,100	5,400	1,8
70. Oregon, Monmouth, College of Education . . . . .	4,350	4,650	...	...	...	...
71. Pennsylvania, California, State Teachers College . . . . .	4,500	...	...	...	...	...
72. Pennsylvania, Edinboro, State Teachers College . . . . .	6,040	6,000	...	...	...	...
73. Pennsylvania, Mansfield, State Teachers College . . . . .	5,500	4,950	...	...	...	...
74. Pennsylvania, West Chester, State Teachers College . . . . .	6,230	4,950	8,050	...	...	...
75. Tennessee, Memphis, State College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
76. Texas, Canyon, West Texas State College . . . . .	6,420	5,220	...	2,000	4,200	4
77. Texas, Commerce, East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	...	5,320	...	1,500	4,600	5
78. Texas, San Marcos, Southwest State Teachers College . . . . .	6,200	...	...	3,240	4,000	6
79. Texas, Houston, Sam Houston State Teachers College . . . . .	7,153	...	...	3,607	4,679	2,5
80. Virginia, Farmville, Longwood College . . . . .	6,450	4,704	...	...	...	...
81. Virginia, Harrisonburg, Madison College . . . . .	\$5,000*	\$3,744	\$5,160	...	...	...
82. Washington, Cheney, College of Education . . . . .	...	...	...	4,500	4,720	5
83. West Virginia, Fairmont, State College . . . . .	4,800	...	...	...	3,700	2
84. West Virginia, Glenville, State College . . . . .	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
85. Wisconsin, Eau Claire, State College . . . . .	6,100	...	...	5,100	5,250	2
86. Wisconsin, Milwaukee, State College . . . . .	6,890	...	...	4,615	5,790	3
87. Wisconsin, Oshkosh, State College . . . . .	6,000	...	...	...	...	...
88. Wisconsin, Platteville, State College . . . . .	6,000	...	...	4,935	5,200	2
89. Wisconsin, River Falls, State College . . . . .	5,475	...	...	...	...	...
90. Wisconsin, Superior, State College . . . . .	6,300	...	...	...	...	...
High . . . . .	9,220	7,250	7,250	6,250	6,360	0
Median . . . . .	5,750	4,650	5,440	4,525	5,200	5
Low . . . . .	3,950	2,600	3,550	2,800	3,700	1
N* . . . . .	76	41	17	52	29	38

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Excludes student assistants and building maintenance staff. 3. Excludes vacation and legal holidays. 4. Not reported or not available. 5. For 10 months. 6. For 12 months. 7. For 9 months. 8. Professional

## Statistics, 1954-55 - Continued

[illegible]

librarians employed 57-1/2 hours per week for 10-1/2 months. <sup>9</sup> Figures do not include 3 emeritus persons who work half time in library. <sup>10</sup> Number of libraries on which high, median and low are based.

## College and University Library

Library	Student Enrollment	Book Stock	Volumes Added	Periodicals	Library Operating Expenditures					Total Operating Expenditures
					Staff Salaries	Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Other Operating Expenses		
1. Alabama, Marion Institute <sup>1</sup>	171	4,969	188	55	\$ 4,313	\$ 314	\$ 775	\$ 21	\$ 92	\$ 5,515
2. Arkansas, Little Rock <sup>2</sup>	541	25,000	433	98	5,545	487	1,612	358	---	8,002
3. California, Antelope Valley Union H.S. & J.C. <sup>3</sup>	517	11,405	651	100	10,450	---	4,250	700	---	15,400
4. California, Calicut <sup>4</sup>	401	11,863	1,000	100	10,800	---	2,800	215	556	16,071
5. California, East Los Angeles <sup>5</sup>	4,190	19,592	2,720	278	11,700	15,664	12,015	146	1,000	41,411
6. California, El Camino C. <sup>6</sup>	5,562	14,686	2,060	156	21,003	2,152	11,125	800	1,275	36,355
7. California, Fresno <sup>7</sup>	1,200	6,000	767	123	---	---	3,650	104	403	---
8. California, Hartnell C. <sup>8</sup>	929	14,955	951	190	9,470	225	3,544	308	440	13,989
9. California, Los Angeles Harbor <sup>9</sup>	2,167	10,727	1,703	201	11,000	1,295	6,015	412	324	21,054
10. Calif., Mendocino State College <sup>10</sup>	500	16,363	562	80	4,900	360	1,476	60	150	6,946
11. California, Orange Coast C. <sup>11</sup>	1,057	11,547	1,413	133	6,164	607	7,400	600	1,101	15,675
12. California, Pasadena City C. <sup>12</sup>	4,116	52,901	3,094	280	35,160	900	10,110	1,500	2,850	50,960
13. California, Riverside C. <sup>13</sup>	800	21,515	1,043	177	12,550	1,400	4,400	300	995	19,645
14. California, Sacramento <sup>14</sup>	2,000	40,000	1,684	101	---	2,500	7,350	1,600	1,350	---
15. California, Santa Monica City C. <sup>15</sup>	7,406	18,522	1,571	222	23,692	1,092	5,195	1,218	2,352	31,499
16. California, Vallejo <sup>16</sup>	626	10,574	959	166	11,676	---	4,274	530	---	16,480
17. California, Ventura C. <sup>17</sup>	808	17,000	---	250	---	---	4,500	500	---	---
18. Colorado, Women's C. <sup>18</sup>	384	12,408	544	164	8,450	275	3,568	117	450	12,860
19. Florida, Christian C. <sup>19</sup>	181	6,550	450	90	3,100	650	1,526	14	50	5,340
20. Florida, Palm Beach <sup>20</sup>	240	8,410	80	67	4,875	---	716	452	---	6,140
21. Florida, St. Petersburg <sup>21</sup>	654	12,621	375	86	6,230	---	1,377	150	41	7,799
22. Georgia, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College <sup>22</sup>	421	7,553	161	97	4,150	914	1,734	---	316	7,115
23. Georgia, Armstrong C. <sup>23</sup>	777	14,126	610	172	5,016	1,096	2,278	362	253	9,005
24. Georgia, Southwestern C. <sup>24</sup>	353	13,868	534	68	4,200	369	967	268	299	6,102
25. Idaho, Boise <sup>25</sup>	1,547	16,955	1,406	146	7,600	645	---	---	---	13,445
26. Illinois, Lincoln C. <sup>26</sup>	153	16,000	236	101	3,100	683	886	---	101	4,970
27. Illinois, Springfield <sup>27</sup>	304	15,666	202	93	1,420	---	1,520	294	122	5,320
28. Iowa, Eagle Grove P.S. <sup>28</sup>	---	5,000	434	62	3,450	---	1,459	20	219	3,424
29. Iowa, Northwestern <sup>29</sup>	142	9,154	292	68	3,100	401	1,538	52	3,000	4,990
30. Kansas, Hutchinson <sup>30</sup>	605	8,255	318	107	5,074	624	1,421	112	---	7,440*
31. Kansas, Ureline C. <sup>31</sup>	84	10,373	485	85	4,000*	217	650	75	---	4,942
32. Kentucky, Ashland <sup>32</sup>	260	9,221	753	79	3,600	---	1,035	77	10	4,722
33. Kentucky, Loretto <sup>33</sup>	85	4,985	273	58	3,000*	---	500	---	41	3,541
34. Kentucky, Sun Bennett C. <sup>34</sup>	114	12,248	202	75	2,560	405	567	---	---	5,512
35. Maine, Westbrook <sup>35</sup>	254	9,198	158	76	2,600	700	925	90	---	4,315
36. Massachusetts, Lowell <sup>36</sup>	507	11,500	447	118	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
37. Mich., Henry Ford Community C. <sup>37</sup>	1,452*	11,401	2,362	158	9,450	1,625	2,750	125	---	13,950*
38. Michigan, Highland Park <sup>38</sup>	1,359	9,603	394	134	11,550	6,065	4,500	165	---	20,285*
39. Minnesota, Rochester <sup>39</sup>	210	9,155	250	84	6,255	500	1,364	186	---	8,395*
40. Missouri, Coffey C. <sup>40</sup>	219	12,493	515	159	6,450	700	3,453	251	324	11,377
41. Missouri, Christian C. <sup>41</sup>	111	17,511	582	106	2,200	1,117	1,153	120	100	4,759
42. Missouri, Monmouth-LaGrange C. <sup>42</sup>	251	10,245	140	229	5,214	2,879	1,000	157	---	7,250
43. Missouri, St. Paul's C. <sup>43</sup>	39	12,926	262	67	3,450	414	2,675	34	556	7,129
44. Missouri, Joplin <sup>44</sup>	447	10,292	597	107	4,200	295	2,765	308	---	8,565
45. Missouri, Southwest Baptist C. <sup>45</sup>	432	13,928	1,328	137	5,318	781	3,077	---	492	8,030
46. Missouri, Stephens C. <sup>46</sup>	1,485	54,451	1,886	494	16,160	4,799	7,769	1,923	1,790	52,441
47. Missouri, Trenton <sup>47</sup>	54	5,941	225	43	2,805	---	40	126	---	2,991
48. New Jersey, Centenary <sup>48</sup>	455	15,847*	976	126	10,530*	358	3,241	312	439	14,680
49. New Jersey, Monmouth <sup>49</sup>	712	6,991	351	83	6,912	---	1,807	---	95	8,815
50. New York, Casenova <sup>50</sup>	145	7,096	293	37	---	---	---	---	---	---
51. North Carolina, Brewster C. <sup>51</sup>	219	10,040	325	92	3,200	1,321	1,378	158	192	6,249
52. North Carolina, Mars Hill C. <sup>52</sup>	907	13,400	1,056	212	10,626	2,437	2,921	560	2,078	19,021
53. North Carolina, Mitchell C. <sup>53</sup>	129	7,929	270	115	2,800	208	860	54	21	5,915
54. North Carolina, Pineland C. <sup>54</sup>	245	9,199	474	75	3,170	---	809	---	263	4,442
55. North Carolina, Presbyterian <sup>55</sup>	150	10,092	266	86	1,100	263	772	66	19	4,196
56. North Carolina, St. Mary's <sup>56</sup>	185	12,819	345	91	5,186	348	1,617	226	1,622	8,399
57. North Dakota, School of Forestry <sup>57</sup>	140	7,076	435	10	4,230	555	1,320	119	1,391	7,622
58. North Dakota, State School of Science <sup>58</sup>	868	14,018	643	140	3,180	1,035	2,350	---	---	7,565
59. Oklahoma, Bevins C. <sup>59</sup>	180	13,458	380	150	3,338	1,919	903	117	269	6,545
60. Oklahoma, Commencement State Agri. C. <sup>60</sup>	378	7,490	667	105	3,733	1,350	1,933	321	---	6,437
61. Oklahoma, Northern Oklahoma <sup>61</sup>	507	12,800	1,000	130	3,000	1,440	1,310	90	400	7,040
62. Penn. Johnstown Center for Pittsburgh <sup>62</sup>	526	7,000	500	65	2,000	500	1,000	180	---	4,000*
63. Pennsylvania, Keystone <sup>63</sup>	235	12,500	141	51	1,900	183	542	80	---	2,653
64. Pennsylvania, Ogontz Undergraduate Center (Pa. St. Univ.) <sup>64</sup>	590	11,000	346	85	4,900	---	---	---	---	---
65. Texas, Howard County <sup>65</sup>	373	6,021	793	126	4,940	040	3,067	203	176	10,014
66. Texas, Lee <sup>66</sup>	546*	16,312	2,862	270	7,077	2,500	9,377	1,496	500	26,367
67. Texas, Rogers C. <sup>67</sup>	1,931	18,917	946	162	8,776	600	9,176	600	100	14,336
68. Texas, San Angelo <sup>68</sup>	566	9,423	611	110	5,270	1,200	6,400	240	250	9,125
69. Texas, San Antonio <sup>69</sup>	3,560	11,675	1,314	193	12,494	765	13,259	443	719	26,356
70. Texas, Tarleton State C. <sup>70</sup>	742	36,483	599	354	17,999	2,338	20,338	611	914	25,060
71. Texas, Victoria C. <sup>71</sup>	438*	7,145	515	126	3,900	553	4,453	248	137	7,565
72. Virginia, Bluefield C. <sup>72</sup>	242	7,998	283	120	3,280	525	3,805	---	380	5,117
73. Washington, Everett <sup>73</sup>	554	10,723	793	183	13,519	683	14,202	469	553	18,843
74. Washington, Olympic C. <sup>74</sup>	1,419	6,825	524	106	5,075*	900	5,975*	---	---	8,975*
75. Wisconsin, Concordia C. <sup>75</sup>	318	26,450	1,324	110	4,500	150	5,550	---	5,375	13,600
Low <sup>76</sup>	10	4,969	80	10	1,900	150	2,083	14	14	2,693
Median <sup>77</sup>	447	11,000	479	107	4,900	705	5,260	226	380	6,002
High <sup>78</sup>	7,406	54,051	3,094	494	36,160	15,664	40,950	1,923	5,175	52,441
N <sup>79</sup>	74	75	72	75	70	58	69	60	51	69

\* FOOTNOTES APPEAR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE NEXT PAGE.

# Statistics, 1954-55 Junior Colleges \*

Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Institutional Expenditures	Ratio of Library Expenditures To Total Institutional Expenditures (Per Cent)	Total Audio-Visual Expenditures	All Nonprofessional Assistants			Total Number Of Employees In Full-Time Equivalent			Working Hours of Student Financial Assistants		
				Librarian	Minimum	Maximum	Number	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total	Year	1
\$11.26*	\$ 222,185	2.4	\$ 33	\$2,250*	\$1,700*	\$ -	2	1	1.2	2.2	1,288	\$ -
14.79	210,495	3.5	-	4,100*	1,710*	-	1	1	1	2	1,880	973
9.45	-	-	1,500	5,976	-	2,600	1	1.5	1	2.5	1,800	1,400*
9.90*	737,687	2.0	1,050	6,900	-	-	2	2	-	4	1,400*	1,200
18.87	1,175,280	3.4	1,534	3,800	3,264	3,792	4	2	-	6	1,400*	1,200
6.80	1,800,568	2.02	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	7	1,400*	2,152
16.82	-	-	500	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	100
10.08	612,170	3.45	374	6,700	-	3,120	2	1	1.5	2.5	1,424	1,070
13.89	400,000	1.7	-	8,422*	-	3,020	1	2.4	1	3.4	1,716	1,070
14.67	737,179	2.1	2,149	4,785	3,072	-	2	1	2	3	2,377	875
12.21	2,832,235	1.8	450	8,063	-	-	3	4	2.7	6.7	1,540	787
21.73	618,985	3.17	-	5,365	3,600	-	1	2	1	3	1,940*	1,400
4.52	1,521,047	4.20	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	1,600*	1,110
26.32	-	-	-	6,400	4,440	-	2	1	1.5	2.5	1,440	-
32.67	349,875	1.6	963	4,200	1,150*	-	1	2	.5	3.5	1,800*	1,200
29.50	160,000	3.33	-	3,100	-	-	1	-	-	1	1,440	1,330
25.58	84,148	7.29	-	5,075	-	-	1	-	-	1	1,414	180
11.74	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	1	1	.5	1.5	1,414	-
16.90	194,680	3.7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2,304	2,030
11.60	207,711	4.3	176	4,000	1,800	2,500	1	1	.5	1.5	1,557	1,064
17.28	128,015	6.7	-	4,000	-	-	1	1	-	1	2,400	739
8.57	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	1	4	.5	2.5	1,450	1,134
32.40	148,170	3.0	-	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,600	1,139
14.61	-	-	310*	3,420	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,600	-
31.72*	135,794	6.48	228	3,400	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,326	-
16.00*	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,665	750
16.84	94,000	5.26	-	4,000*	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,400*	1,040
18.16*	64,394	7	-	3,000*	-	-	2*	1	4	2	2,000	-
41.66	-	-	50	2,518*	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,350	1,080
30.97	49,828	5.0	-	2,600	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,076	1,158
16.98	331,341	1.3	-	2,600	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1,600
14.84*	488,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1,600	960
14.84*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1.7	3.7	1,396	273
16.50*	-	-	-	6,525	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,650	-
31.99	520,581	3.5	-	4,100	1,800	-	1	0	1	2	1,260*	1,600
15.20	180,166	2.55	-	2,132	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1,061
18.89	151,690	4.7	15	3,310	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,000	5,758
18.25*	85,000	8.39	-	3,000*	-	-	1	6	.5	1	-	830
18.02	146,290	5.5	-	4,200*	-	-	2	1	-	1.5	1,400	980
18.58	213,104	3.7	-	3,600	-	-	2	1	.5	2.5	2,000	2,673
15.31	797,933	6.4	-	-	-	-	7	0	6.5	15.5	-	7,900
51.00	-	-	-	4,920*	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,260	-
32.70	420,411	2.7	481	4,000*	800*	2,000*	3	2	2.4	4.4	1,270*	614
12.04	225,091	3.9	613	2,200*	3,280	-	1	1	.5	1	775	-
28.53	-	-	245	3,500	450*	-	1	1.5	1	2.5	1,334	1,060
20.97	345,087	5.8	191	3,000*	3,180*	-	4	1	4	5	1,000	-
10.50	57,486	6.8*	-	1,000	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,400	-
18.40	193,514	2.3	-	2,150	1,170	-	1	1	1	2	1,544	-
27.97	107,930	3.9	-	3,100*	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,584*	486
29.06*	333,596	2.51	-	3,315	1,070	-	1	1	1	2	1,630	756
54.40	129,000	6.09	135	4,050*	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,260	1,080
6.73	-	-	-	3,100	-	-	1	1	-	1	1,750	1,592
36.36	-	-	-	3,338	-	-	1	1	-	1	1,520	2,584
17.02	176,247	3.6	-	3,800	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	612*
11.65	167,184	4.2	-	1,200	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,440	2,720
11.90*	-	-	-	2,800*	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	500
11.46	153,773	1.7	-	1,900*	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,232	244
26.90	213,995	4.71	502	4,000	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,480	-
30.09	-	-	-	5,900	-	2,160*	3	1	2	3	1,920	960
7.36	488,742	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
3.61	256,157	3.06	-	5,275	-	-	-	1	-	1	2,112	2,259
5.15	479,613	3.8	35	5,867	1,660	2,418	1	2	1	3	1,880	1,243
33.78	501,197	5.0	89	5,800	-	-	3	3	2.5	5.5	1,984	4,263
17.26	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
23.10*	70,407	6.7	-	2,280	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,600	1,508
20.72	251,290	5.00	354*	5,958	2,051	-	1	2	1	3	1,154*	920
6.32*	-	-	-	6,500	5,283	-	2	1	1.5	2.5	1,600*	2,170
42.77	170,000	8.0	200	3,100*	-	-	0	1	0	4	-	-
1.61	57,486	3.3	15	2,150	1,150	2,000	1	7	.5	7	775	180
18.16	222,185	3.0	302	3,900	1,870	2,875	1	1	1	1.5	1,500	1,158
52.00	2,832,235	6.3	2,109	9,422	9,645	1,828	7	4	6.5	15.5	2,400	7,990
6.8	50	5.2	25	60	18	10	37	75	37	75	61	56

Low  
Median  
High

## Books Received

- American Literature in Parody: A Collection of Parody, Satire, and Literary Burlesque of American Writers Past and Present.* Ed. by Robert P. Falk. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1955. 279p.
- Anuario bibliográfico puertorriqueño, 1952.* Comp. by Gonzalo Velázquez. Río Piedras, P. R.: Editorial Universitaria, 1954. 199p.
- A Bibliography on South American Economic Affairs: Articles in Nineteenth-Century Periodicals.* Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1955. 146p.
- British Manuscripts Project: A Checklist of the Microfilms Prepared in England and Wales for the American Council of Learned Societies.* Comp. by Lester K. Born. Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1955.
- College and University Business Administration.* Vol. II. Washington: American Council on Education, 1955. 267p. \$4.50.
- Cumulative Index of Hospital Literature, 1930-1954.* Chicago: American Hospital Association, 1955. 513p. \$6.
- Duke University Library, 1840-1940.* By Joseph Penn Breedlove. Durham, N.C.: Friends of Duke University Library, 1955. 81p. (Library Notes, no. 30, April 1955.)
- Georgia, 1800-1900: A Series of Selections from the Georgiana Library of a Private Collector.* Atlanta: Atlanta Public Library, 1955. (Series 9: The Georgia Novelists.)
- Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft.* Ed. by Georg Leyh. 3d vol.: Geschichte der Bibliotheken, pt. 12. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1955.
- Hawley's Technical Speller.* Comp. by Gessner G. Hawley and Alice Hawley. N.Y.: Reinhold Publishing Corp., 1955. 136p.
- Index Translationum: Répertoire international des traductions.* No. 6. Paris: UNESCO, 1954. 568p.
- Introduction to Asia: A Selective Guide to Background Reading.* Comp. by L. King Quan. Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1955. 214p.
- Materials in the National Archives Relating to the Middle East.* Reference Information Papers, no. 44. Washington: National Archives, 1955. 96p.
- Nuestro alfabeto: ensayo de investigación, histórica y lingüística.* By María Teresa Chávez Campomanes. Mexico, 1955. 257p.
- Periodical Index Manual for Indexers.* Prelim. ed. Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.
- Preliminary Inventories, the National Archives of the United States.* No. 83, "Records of the Extension Service." Comp. by Virgil E. Baugh. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1955. 37p.
- \_\_\_\_\_. No. 84, "Records of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate acts of executive agencies beyond the scope of their authority, 1943-1946." Comp. by George P. Perrow. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1955. 64p.
- A Tentative Check-list of Early European Railway Literature, 1831-1818.* By Daniel C. Haskell. Boston: Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1955. 192p.
- Terence Illustrated: An Exhibition in Honor of Karl Ephraim Weston;* with an essay by Mary L. Richmond & foreword by S. Lane Faison, Jr. Williamstown, Mass.: Williams College, 1955. 43p.
- Twenty-Five Years in the Wide, Wide World! Quarter Century Report of the Class of 1930 of Dartmouth College.* Ed. by Francis H. Horn. Brooklyn, N.Y.: The Class, 1955. 279p. \$10.
- Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass": A Centenary Exhibition from the Lion Whitman Collection and the Berg Collection of The New York Public Library.* Comp. by Lewis M. Stark and John D. Gordan. New York: New York Public Library, 1955. 46p. \$1.
- World Literature, Volume II: Italian, French, Spanish, German and Russian Literature since 1300.* By Buckner B. Trawick. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1955. 573p. \$1.75. (College Outline Series)

## Footnotes to Junior College Library Statistics

1. Junior college enrollment only. 2. Includes supplies, replacements, and new equipment currently needed. 3. If charged to library budget. 4. Library serves high school and junior college students. 5. Based on total student enrollment, high school and junior college. 6. Housed in department other than library. 7. Not a part of library budget, but housed in library. 8. Out of general funds. 9. Exact figure not reported, computed by compiler. 10. Not reported. 11. Rental of audio-visual equipment additional. 12. Estimated equivalent of non-salaried service (Catholic college). 13. Equated to full time (FTT) full-time students, 2,246 part time or 1,432 full-time students. 14. Plus gift collection of 1,500 uncatalogued books. 15. Plus room and board for librarians and bookshelves for library staff. 16. Part of library budget, no figure given. 17. Does not include part-time enrollment (581 additional students). 18. Full-time equivalent of day and evening (part-time) students. 19. Excludes film rental costs. 20. Number of libraries on which low, median, and high are based. 21. Operating expenses are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, except (a) May 31, (b) August 31, (c) June 15, (d) December 31, (e) June 1, (f) July 31, (g) August 15, (h) May 28, (i) August 28. 22. For 9 months. 23. For 11 months. 24. Includes summer school. 25. Salary range (a) \$3,600 - 4,300, (b) \$34 - 4,850, (c) to \$4,623, (d) \$3,500 - 4,050, (e) \$4,050 - 4,330, (f) \$3,600 - 5,400, (g) \$4,200 - 7,000. 26. Plus room and board. 27. Part time more than one person. 28. Part time. 29. Total professional hours reported; hours for one professional librarian computed by compiler. 30. Six student assistants. 31. Not out of library budget. 32. Excludes vacation and legal holidays. 33. Excludes student assistants and building maintenance staff.

# News From the Field

## ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

By the generosity of an alumnus, the Reverend Bruce Swift of Buffalo, the Oberlin College Library is the possessor of a nearly complete collection of material by and about Edwin Arlington Robinson. Beginning some years ago with first editions of the poems, Dr. Swift expanded his interest to include all editions; then, first printings of any writings wherever found, together with bibliographical and critical material about the poet. Only a few unprocurable items are lacking from nearly 200 volumes now assembled. Included are rare first publications, *The Torrent and The Night Before* and *The Children of the Night*, as well as a number of letters in Robinson's hand. Most recently acquired is one of the few examples of juvenilia which Robinson was unable to destroy or suppress—a sonnet to Isaac Pitman in the curious booklet *Our Phonographic Poets* which Charles B. Hogan made the subject of a lively essay in *The Colophon* in 1938. The original printing of this sonnet, in 1890 just after Robinson had finished high school, was his first appearance in print, save for one poem in his hometown newspaper.

Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy has presented his Edna St. Vincent Millay collection to the University of Kansas Library, through the KU Endowment Association. The collection includes all of the major Millay works in mint condition first editions, with a good representation of the autographed limited editions, and many of the individual items constituting "first appearances." Through Dr. Murphy's generosity, items are being added to the collection from time to time.

Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, draws attention to two special collections. First is the Haldeman-Julius Collection of material related to the life and publications of Emmanuel Haldeman-Julius of Girard, Kansas (only 13 miles from Pittsburg), and of his Little Blue Book and *Appeal to Reason* fame. The collection of his life and publications is being enlarged. Second is the Vance Randolph Collection of material by

Vance Randolph, Ozark folklore authority and alumnus of the college.

A Shakespeare First Folio, the first collected edition of the plays of William Shakespeare, dated London, 1623, has been acquired as its two-millionth book by the General Library on the Berkeley campus, University of California. The rare Shakespeare edition comes from the Estate of William H. Crocker. With its collection of two million books, the UC Library is the sixth largest university library in the United States.

Addition of the Folio as the two-millionth book and the opening of the library's new Rare Books Department were marked in special ceremonies October 3. President Robert G. Sproul, Chancellor Clark Kerr, Professor James D. Hart, Department of English, and Donald Coney, librarian, discussed various aspects of the place of rare books in the Uni-



The library of the University of California at Berkeley has accessioned a Shakespeare first folio as its two-millionth volume. Professor James D. Hart, Department of English, Kenneth J. Carpenter, head of the library's rare book department, and Donald Coney, university librarian, examine the treasure with obvious pride.

versity. Special exhibitions in honor of the occasion were arranged in 13 of the library's exhibition cases.

The library accessioned its first volume in 1871, three years after the founding of the university. In 1938 the one-millionth volume was added. Since the war the Berkeley campus library has undergone extensive expansion with the completion of a four-story annex in 1950. The library now encompasses 21 branch libraries located on the Berkeley campus; the Bancroft Library with materials relating to California, western America, and colonial Latin America; and the East Asiatic Library of Chinese, Japanese and Korean material.

Accompanying the Crocker presentation of the First Folio are eight other volumes including the first English translation of Cervantes' *Don Quixote* (1612-1620) by Thomas Shelton, which have been added to the library's Rare Book Room collection.

The Columbia University Libraries report the following significant additions to their collections during the academic year 1954-55:

*Clark papers.* Professor John M. Clark has presented the professional papers of his father, the late Professor John Bates Clark. These papers, in the field of economic theory, comprise an outstanding acquisition, for Professor Clark's system dominated economic thought during the early decades of this century. His most influential work was *The Distribution of Wealth*, published in 1899, wherein he sought to establish the laws that control the distribution of income in a static society.

*Fifty Books of the Year.* The American Institute of Graphic Arts continued its project of placing at Columbia a complete collection of the annual "Fifty Books" awards. Recently the 1953 show completed its tour of the country, and accordingly it was added to the selections of the 30 previous years now on the shelves of Special Collections. Columbia now has the complete file, 1923 to 1953.

*Chinese dynastic history.* In recognition of Columbia's 200th anniversary, the Columbia Alumni Association in Taiwan subscribed to the purchase of the *Pai na pen Erh shih ssü shih*, a reprint of 24 dynastic histories of China, edited by Chang Yüan-chi and pub-

lished in a photolithograph edition in Shanghai in 1937. The period covered dates from the earliest times through 1643. Each dynastic history was usually compiled by a commission working under the auspices of the succeeding dynasty. Contents include, in addition to imperial records, the state of numerous disciplines of knowledge, biographies of personages deemed eminent in the eyes of the government, and commentaries on foreign nations. As might be expected, texts sometimes suffered later alteration for political or personal expediency. The *Pai na* edition is the result of a painstaking and scholarly collation of extant texts (some date back to the Sung dynasty of 960-1279) considered to be authentic. The set was presented in a book cabinet upon the doors of which are inscribed the title of its contents and the occasion of the gift.

*Horch gift.* Mr. Howard Linton, librarian of the East Asiatic Library, reports that Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Horch have presented a nearly complete edition of the two most monumental works in Tibetan literature: the *Kanjur* in 102 volumes containing the Buddhist scriptures; and the *Tanjur* in 224 volumes containing commentaries on the scriptures and, in addition, independent works on logic, grammar, history, medicine, and a variety of other subjects.

The books, which were printed from carved wood blocks, were acquired from a monastery in Tibet and brought out of the country by caravan by Nicholas Roerich, leader of an expedition into Central Asia during the years 1925-1928. An average "volume" consists of about 475 sheets, printed on both sides, tied together between decorated wooden boards, and wrapped in cloth (red for the *Kanjur*, yellow for the first part of the *Tanjur*). Each volume measures about 7½ by 30 by 5 to 6 inches. Someone once estimated that an average bundle of this kind weighs ten pounds and that it requires a dozen yaks to transport the *Kanjur* alone.

Preliminary examination of the works indicates that they are of the Narthang edition. Kenneth Ch'en of Harvard, in an article on "The Tibetan Triptaka" in the *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, June, 1946, states from a Japanese source that "the decree to print the Narthang edition was given by the



7th Dalai Lama in 1727. The actual cutting of the blocks required the services of 800 men, and the work consumed one year and six months." The date of the printing of the Roerich copy has not yet been determined. A wooden case, especially constructed with ample "slots" for individual shelving of the volumes, was included in this important gift.

*Santayana collection.* Through the generosity of an anonymous donor, Columbia University recently acquired a magnificent collection of the original manuscripts, annotated copies of books, and memorabilia of the late George Santayana. In addition, two groups of Santayana letters have also come to Columbia recently.

*Eliot's Indian Bible.* One of the most important and interesting books in the annals of American printing was recently presented to the Columbia Libraries by Mrs. Seth Low Pierpont, née Nathalie Elisabeth Chauncey. It is the Bible in the language of the Massachusetts Bay Indians, known as the "Eliot Indian Bible" because it was planned and carried to completion by the Reverend John Eliot as a means of Christianizing the New England natives. The Algonkin Indians, of course, had no written language of their own adequate to express the nuances of the Bible text, so this is a phonetic rendering, a transliteration using our alphabet to form Indian words. The New Testament was completed first, in 1661, and the Old Testament followed in 1663. Mrs. Pierpont's copy, still in its original binding, is an exemplar of the first complete edition. The book is one of the monuments of the early colonial press, having been printed in Cambridge by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson barely a quarter of a century after the establishment of printing in what is now the United States.

*Marco Polo.* A member of the Class of 1916 has presented funds for the purchase of the first printed edition (Nuremberg: F. Creussner, 1477) of the account of Marco Polo's travels. The book is of the greatest rarity; only eleven copies are recorded, and Columbia's copy is one of only three known to be in America. Of paramount interest is the woodcut frontispiece portrait of Marco Polo, which has been colored by hand, probably at or near the time of publication. The volume is from the library of the Earl of Craw-

ford and is in superlative condition, having been bound in fine green levant morocco in 1852 by the Paris binder, Duru.

A "grangerized" copy of a Charles Dickens biography—with appropriate manuscripts and engravings bound in with the text—is the nucleus of a valuable Dickens collection which has been given to the Cornell University Library by William G. Mennen, president of the Mennen Company, Morristown, N.J., and a Cornell graduate of the class of 1908.

"Grangerizing" comes from James Granger, who in 1769 published a *Biographical History of England* with blank pages for additions.

The biography is a three-volume first edition of the *Life of Charles Dickens* by the novelist's friend, John Forster. Someone, probably a Dickens admirer named Edward J. Collings, expanded the set to six volumes by adding 440 engravings of persons and scenes mentioned in the book and 235 autograph letters.

These letters are regarded as especially valuable to scholars, for among them are ones by Carlyle, Gladstone, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Thackeray and Dickens himself.

A pamphlet by Lauriat Lane, Jr. of the Cornell English faculty, describing the grangerized *Life of Charles Dickens*, has been published by the Cornell Library Associates.

Among other rarities in the Mennen collection are first editions of Dickens' novels and of works he edited, autographs, letters, and other documents.

Mr. Mennen's previous gifts to the university library include a set of the four Shakespeare folios and the first two English editions of Montaigne's *Essays*, published in 1603 and 1613 in folio volumes.

## BUILDINGS

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S.D., dedicated its new Mikkelsen Library on September 15. This was one of the library buildings studied at the ACRL Buildings Institute in Detroit.

The library campaign goal of \$450,000 at Evansville College, Evansville, Ind., was oversubscribed, and this, together with a \$200,000 gift from the Lilly Endowment,

presages occupancy, it is hoped, some time in the fall of 1956. The new building is to be named the Clifford Memorial Library in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Clifford, both of whom had an outstanding part in the establishment and development of Evansville College.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Southern State College, Magnolia, Ark., formerly a junior college, was accredited by North Central Association as a four-year degree-granting college in March 1955. Its library was listed as one of the elements of strength of the college, especially "as to building, staff, expenditures for books, and provisions for student use."

The story of the notable "Banned Books" exhibit arranged last spring by the University of Kansas library is being told over the world with sponsorship by the Fund for the Republic, a Ford Foundation-supported agency. A grant from the Fund for the Republic has provided for the reprinting and distribution of 15,000 copies of the catalog for the exhibit. The exhibit of banned, burned and expurgated publications dating from 1532 attracted wide attention during its display in Watson library. The catalog, compiled by Joseph Rubinstein and Earl Farley, lists more than 135 incidents of suppression and names more than 120 authors, 31 of them Americans, whose works have been censored or destroyed.

The Fund for the Republic is active in the field of freedom of speech. The catalog of the K.U. exhibit was chosen to illustrate censorship as a problem alive and crucial in our own day, in our own country. The reprints are distributed through the university library's exchange facilities, which will put them in 5,000 libraries abroad.

The University of Kentucky Library has

received a \$20,000 grant from the Governor's emergency fund. The money will be used to establish a newspaper microfilming laboratory, then to inaugurate a program for microfilming all current Kentucky newspapers and back files of Kentucky newspapers in danger of disintegration. The project resulted from several years of cooperative study by the Kentucky Press Association and the university library.

The Lost Cause Press proposes to reproduce on microcards certain important American books of the nineteenth century that are not readily available in the original or in good modern reprints. Major emphasis will be on literary works but related materials significant in the history of nineteenth-century American culture will be included. The project will be carried out by regions, beginning with the Ohio Valley. Eighty-eight titles are listed in "Nineteenth Century American Literature on Microcards; Series A: The Ohio Valley." Prepublication price (prior to January 1, 1956) was \$98. The same press announces also the "Kentucky Culture Series," microcard reproductions of important source materials relating to the culture of Kentucky and the Ohio Valley. The first ten titles are available for \$14.04, a substantial saving over the individual prices. The Lost Cause Press is under the direction of Charles and Nancy Farnsley at 2116 Confederate Place, Louisville 8, Ky.

Two new volumes of the "Emory Sources and Reprints" have been issued by Emory University. These publications are edited by faculty scholars based on source material in the library. The new titles are: *Sporting Sketches from The Countryman*, by George L. F. Birdsong, 1863-64, and *Inaugural Address of Augustus B. Longstreet*, Emory College, 1840. Details about prices and other titles in the series published three times a year are available from Mrs. E. T. Martin, Emory University, Ga.

## Personnel

KENNETH M. SETTON, who returns to the University of Pennsylvania as director of libraries, is a well-known medieval scholar.



KENNETH M. SETTON

He was born in New Bedford in 1914 and received his A.B. from Boston University, did graduate work at Chicago and Harvard, and received the doctorate from Columbia. He has been an instructor of classics and history at Boston University; associate professor of European

history at the University of Manitoba and chairman of the department there; and Henry C. Lea Associate Professor of Medieval History and Curator of the Lea Library at the University of Pennsylvania. He has taught also at Bryn Mawr. During the past year he was professor of history at Columbia, from which post he goes back to Pennsylvania. Professor Setton is the author of several books, including his study of Catalan expansion in the Eastern Mediterranean, and a number of notable articles and papers on Byzantine history. He is a member of the advisory board of *Speculum* and has considerable editorial experience as editor-in-chief of the *Pennsylvania History of the Crusades*, now in process of publication by the University of Pennsylvania and the Medieval Academy of America.

Mr. Setton is an experienced librarian through his connection with the Lea Library. He is a bibliophile of many years' standing.

Mr. Setton has delivered numerous papers at meetings of learned societies. These papers combine precision and detail with breadth of understanding, and, what is even more unusual at a learned society, humor. He is one of the rarest of persons, the human humanist.—*Barnaby C. Keeney*.

FLORA ELIZABETH REYNOLDS has been named to succeed Dr. Evelyn Steel Little as head librarian of Mills College. Recipient of

A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley, the new Mills librarian was awarded her certificate of librarianship at California in 1936. As an undergraduate she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Miss Reynolds served four years (1939-43) as head librarian of the Mill Valley Public Library. Her other past affiliations have included positions with the Sausalito and Berkeley Public Libraries. As librarian for the U. S. Army from 1943 to 1945 she supervised the organization of a library at Camp McQuade and operated libraries at the San Francisco Presidio, Camp Beale and Fort Ord. She also acted as reference librarian at San Francisco State College for three years (1950-53). During 1953 and 1954 she was connected with the University of California Extension Division staff as instructor in reference and bibliography. She is president-elect of the East Bay Reference Librarians' Council.



FLORA E. REYNOLDS

DONALD THOMPSON, formerly librarian of the Mississippi State College, became head librarian of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, in September 1955. During his tenure at Mississippi State Mr. Thompson was president of the Mississippi Library Association in 1949-51, a member of the Board of Directors of the Southeastern Library Association in 1950-54, chairman of PASS in 1953-54, state representative of ACRL in Mississippi for three years, and a member of several committees in ACRL, SELA, and the Mississippi Library Association. He has edited a bibliography of the Mississippi State College theses through 1952 and two volumes of thesis abstracts. Mr. Thompson brings to Crawfordsville the same type of cultural interests that have made this famous old community outstanding in the arts and literature of the Middle West. He has notions

about making the library a vital force in the teaching program which will coincide closely with the progressive ideas of President Frank Sparks and the noteworthy corps of undergraduate teachers that he has brought together in Crawfordsville.

LEIGH D. JORDAHL has been appointed librarian at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. Mr. Jordahl has for over two years been catalog librarian at Carleton College in the same town. A 1945 graduate of Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, and of Norwegian parentage, he is a singularly apt choice for this position. During his work at Carleton, Mr. Jordahl has made a real contribution, first in his reorganization of the book collection, and in his participation in other faculty activities. Moreover he has pursued his postgraduate interests in history, Scandinavian literature and education at the University of Minnesota, where he has earned the M.S. degree in library science. He has had additional study at Bethany Lutheran seminary in Mankato.

Mr. Jordahl has become well acquainted on the St. Olaf campus in his two years in Northfield. His friendly manner and intellectual interests coupled with a genuine professional outlook and ability give promise for a highly successful future in his new location. —James H. Richards, Jr.

MARTHA T. BOAZ has been appointed director of the School of Library Science at the University of Southern California. She will also serve as associate professor.

Dr. Boaz has been assistant professor in the USC school since June, 1953. She will take over the directorship formerly held by Dr. Lewis F. Stieg, who has also been university librarian since 1947. The latter will now devote full time to the expansion and development of the university's library program. He recently returned from a year's special leave of absence to set up a library program in the Philippines.

Dr. Boaz earned her B.S. degree from Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va., in 1932, and her B.S. in Library Science from George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. Her Ph.D. and M.A. degrees were granted by the University of Michigan. She has taught in Madi-

son College and the universities of Tennessee and Michigan. Prior to coming to Southern California she was a first assistant in the Pasadena Public Library. She is co-author of a number of books in her field and has contributed to national magazines in library science.

IRVING LIEBERMAN has been appointed director of the University of Washington School of Librarianship. The appointment will become effective February 1. He will succeed Gladys Boughton, who resigned last spring to devote full time to research overseas. Dr. Lieberman did his undergraduate work at New York University and his professional and graduate work at Columbia University (M.A. and Ed.D., Teachers College, and B.S., School of Library Service). He has had experience in various types of libraries, and during World War II was a major and library officer in the European Theatre of Operations. During 1952-54 Dr. Lieberman was research associate in charge of the audio-visual project at the School of Librarianship, University of California. Since 1954 he has been an associate in library service at Columbia University.

RICE ESTES has been appointed librarian and associate professor of library science at Pratt Institute. He will act as dean of the library school during the current year. Mr. Estes has an A.B. from the University of South Carolina, an A.M. from the University of Southern California, and a library degree from Pratt. He has had a wide variety of library experience over the last 25 years, chiefly in academic libraries. Most recently he has been an associate librarian at George Washington University.

Dr. RUDOLF K. ENGELBARTS was appointed head of the Catalog Department, University Library, University of California at Los Angeles in July, 1955. He is a graduate of the University of California School of Librarianship. Prior to his entrance into the library field he was an instructor at the University of California, Berkeley, where he received his doctorate in Germanic languages. He joined the Catalog Department at U.C.L.A. Library in 1941 and was appointed assistant head of the department in 1952.

The Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia has announced the appointment of Dr. RALPH A. FRITZ as a lecturer in the Department of Library Science and of Dr. ROLLAND A. ALTERMAN to the staff as director of audio-visual services and professor of education and library science. Dr. Fritz assumed his responsibilities on June 1 at the beginning of the 1955 summer session and Dr. Alterman assumed his duties on September 1.

EILEEN R. CARPINO has been appointed assistant librarian of Wheeling College, Wheeling, W. Va., which opened its doors for the first time on September 12, 1955. Miss Carpino will assist Miss JOSEPHINE SAVARO, formerly a member of the library science faculty

at the Catholic University of America. The new college library was occupied on August 15, at which time 10,000 volumes which had been cataloged and prepared during the preceding year were on the shelves.

DONALD T. SMITH, former assistant librarian at Clarkson College of Technology in Potsdam, N.Y., has been appointed librarian at Wagner College, Staten Island, N.Y. Mr. Smith received his B.A. and M.A. from Wesleyan University and his master of library science degree from Columbia University. Following his graduation from Columbia he served for two years as acting reference librarian at Colby College in Maine before going to Clarkson.

## Appointments

WILMER H. BAATZ, formerly chief of the Processing Department of the Milwaukee Public Library, has been appointed supervisory librarian of the Veterans Administration, Central Office, Washington, D.C.

J. TERRY BENDER is the new chief of Stanford University Libraries' Division of Special Collections. A member of the division since 1953, Mr. Bender succeeds Jeannette M. Hitchcock whose retirement was announced in September.

JOHN V. BORDEN, formerly librarian of North Dakota State Normal and Industrial College at Ellendale, has been appointed circulation librarian at Idaho State College, Pocatello.

ARISTOTLE BOURAS has been appointed to the technical processes staff in Fresno State College Library.

REV. ANDREW L. BOUWHUIS, formerly librarian of the Canisius College Library, has been appointed director of the George Johnson Library at St. Peter's College in Jersey City.

JOHN R. CLIFFORD has been appointed head of the Social Science Library of Southern Illinois University.

ALAN M. COHN has been appointed head of the Humanities Library of Southern Illinois University.

MRS. TRUDIE CODDINGTON DAVIS has been

appointed librarian of Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.

ARNOLD D. EHLERT, formerly librarian of the Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, Calif., has been appointed librarian of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles.

JOHN R. TURNER EITLINGER has been appointed to take charge of special collections at Brown University Library.

EVAN I. FARRER, formerly at State Teachers College, Livingston, Ala., has been appointed head of the Serials and Binding Department of the Emory University Library.

ELLIOTT HARDAWAY, formerly associate director of libraries at Louisiana State University, was appointed assistant director of the University of Florida Libraries on July 1, 1955.

REV. W. CHARLES HEISER has been appointed librarian of St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kan.

DAVID HERON, formerly librarian of the Graduate Reading Room of the University of California at Los Angeles, has been appointed assistant to the director of the Stanford University Libraries for a two-year period beginning September 1, 1955.

MARGUERITE S. KAUFMAN, formerly assistant art and architecture librarian of the University of Illinois, has been appointed librarian of Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.

FREDERICK E. KINDER has been appointed assistant librarian of the Polytechnic Institute in San Germán, P.R.

WARREN B. KUHN, formerly circulation librarian of the University of New Mexico Library, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Matthews Library, Arizona State College, Tempe.

EDWARD P. LEAVITT has been appointed principal documents librarian of the Stanford University Libraries. Mr. Leavitt was previously reference librarian at Boston College and succeeds Mrs. Irma Goldner, who has become assistant librarian of the Stanford Law Library.

LOIS LINDBERG was appointed catalog librarian of Carleton College on October 1, 1955.

DOROTHY ALMA MARTIN has been appointed librarian of the College Laboratory School, Fresno State College Library.

DR. JULIAN GERARD MICHEL has been appointed head of technical processes, Fresno State College Library.

PAUL L. RICHARDS has been appointed circulation chief at Brown University Library and also assistant professor of bibliography.

HORTENSE F. RICHARDSON has been appointed assistant in the Arthur M. Allen

Reading Room in Brown University Library.

EDVTH MAE SCHMIDT has been appointed reference librarian of the Friends University, Wichita, Kan.

GWENDOLYN SCHULIZ, formerly documents librarian of the Colorado State Library, has been appointed loan librarian at Occidental College in Los Angeles.

ROSE MARIE SERVICE became reference librarian of Carleton College on September 1, 1955.

HERBERT M. SEWELL, formerly librarian of the Toledo Public Library, has been appointed associate professor in the University of Wisconsin Library School.

HARRY R. SKALLERUP, formerly physics librarian of the University of Illinois, has been appointed head of the Science Library of Southern Illinois University.

MRS. MARION M. SMITH is the new chief circulation librarian of the Stanford University Libraries. Mrs. Smith joined the Stanford staff in October, 1953, as acting director of the library of the Graduate School of Business.

RUSSELL TRUDELL, formerly documents librarian, Miami (Florida) Public Library, is head, Serials Order Department, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.

## Retirements

DR. EVELYN STEEL LITTLE retired last August as librarian and professor of comparative literature at Mills College, positions she has held since 1936. In addition to her teaching and library administration duties she acted as dean of faculty from 1945 to 1954.

Prior to joining the Mills faculty Dr. Little taught at the University of California, University of Michigan and Emory University. She was president of the California Library Association in 1946-47. She was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley and received her doctorate in comparative literature and bachelor's and master's degrees in library science from the University of Michigan. She is a former librarian of Oakland Technical High School.

While on leave from Mills during 1943 and 1944, Dr. Little served as assistant director of the American Library at the U. S.

Embassy in London, where she directed the staff and organized material for the Information Library under the British Division of the Office of War Information.

MRS. ELISABETH L. GORDON, for 25 years on the staff of the University of Pennsylvania Library, has retired as head of the Acquisitions Department.

JEANNETTE M. HITCHCOCK retired on October 31 as chief of the Division of Special Collections and keeper of rare books of the Stanford University Libraries. A member of the Stanford staff since 1923, she has headed the libraries' special collections since their establishment.

ALICE M. HUMISTON, head of the Catalog Department, University of California Library at Los Angeles, retired June 30, 1955 after 30 years of service. A graduate of Simmons College Library School, Boston, she

came to the U.C.L.A. Library in 1925 from the position of head cataloger at Minnesota Historical Society. She was appointed head of the Catalog Department at U.C.L.A. Library in 1945.

HELEN M. MCFARLAND retired from the librarianship of the Kansas State Historical Society on June 1, 1955, after having served there since 1923.

WHARTON MILLER, director of the Syracuse University Library and dean of the library school since 1927 retired in June, 1955. Mrs. Miller, a professor in the library school, also retired.

CHARLES V. PARK retired from the librari-

anship of Central Michigan College, Mount Pleasant, on July 1, 1955.

LOUISE WHEELER, head of the Reference Department of the University of California Library at Davis, retired on September 1 after 25 years of service. Miss Wheeler, who had a large share in the effective development of the University Library at Davis, has degrees in chemistry and library science from the University of Minnesota and the University of California, respectively. She also had experience at the Santa Clara County Free Library, the Nevada State Historical Society, and the Oregon State College Library.

## Foreign Libraries

NORBERT FISCHER has been appointed director of the German Patent Office Library in Munich.

ARTHUR ALLAN GOMME, librarian of the British Patent Office Library from 1919 to 1944, died on February 10, 1955, at the age of 72.

ARNE J. MØLLER, chief librarian of Dan-

marks Tekniske Bibliotek in Copenhagen, died on June 27, 1955. Mr. Møller had been president of the International Federation for Documentation since 1951.

JULIUS FRANZ SCHÜTZ retired from the directorship of the University of Graz Library on December 31, 1954, and KARI FRIEDL has been appointed as his successor.

## Necrology

HENRY EVELYN BLISS, author of *A Bibliographic Classification* and other works on library classification published by the H. W. Wilson Company, died on August 9, 1955, after a slight illness at his home in Plainfield, N.J. One of America's foremost contributors to the systemizing of bibliographic classification, he was 85 years old.

Mr. Bliss, who retired in 1940 as associate librarian of the College of the City of New York, had been associated with that institution since 1891. The bibliographic organization of knowledge, a study to which he devoted more than 50 years, first engaged his attention about 1900 when he found that the classification system used by the City College library was inadequate for classifying the rapidly developing fields of science, social science, technology, literature, and other subjects.

His new classification system—by which

the City College library was reorganized in 1905-1908—endeavored to systematize all branches of knowledge and study in accordance with the consensus of modern scientific and educational thought. He reasoned that the reader and the researcher are best served by a classification which places in proximity the subject matters that are most likely to be wanted together (the principle he called "collocation for maximal efficiency"); which groups smaller, related subjects under the relevant, more general subjects ("subordination"); and which provides for revision according to changes or new developments in various subject matters ("adaptability").

His introductory volume, *The Organization of Knowledge and the System of the Sciences* (introduced by John Dewey in 1929 as a "monumental work" and an important contribution to the unification of knowledge), was followed by *The Organization of*



*Knowledge in Libraries and the Subject-Approach to Books* (1933) and *A Bibliographic Classification* (a four-volume work completed early in 1953). Although the Bliss classification has been adopted by only a few libraries in the United States, it has influenced American thinking on classification. It also enjoys a considerable reputation in Britain and the British Commonwealth nations, where it is in use in about 60 libraries.

In the last years of his life, in addition to other activities, Mr. Bliss planned (and edited the first three numbers of) the *Bliss Classification Bulletin*, an occasional mimeographed publication designed to keep his system of classification up to date. He was a member of the Special Libraries Association, Library Association of the United Kingdom, and the (British) Poetry Society. His writings include a book of poems, *Better Late than Never*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, in 1937.

HENRY MARTYN FULLER died suddenly in September, 1955, of bulbar poliomyelitis. At the time of his death, Mr. Fuller was head of the Reference Department and research associate at the Yale University Library in New Haven. He received his B.A. degree in 1935, his M.A. in 1947, both from Yale, and an M.S. in Library Service from Columbia University in 1950. He joined the Yale library staff in 1937 after teaching for two years in a private school. He taught one summer at Teachers College.

Mr. Fuller was very active in professional groups in his own library and at the time of his death he was chairman of the Wilson Committee on the *International Index*. He had also been Chairman of the ACRL Committee on Inter-Library Loans.

Among his published works are a review of "Use of the Subject Catalogue in the University of California Library," *Library Journal* 76:1513; "Let's Look at the Catalogue," *Ibid.* 76:992-9; "Bishop Berkeley As a Bene-

factor of Yale," *Yale University Library Gazette* 28:1-18; "International Index under Study by Librarians," *Serial Slants* 5:82-8 (also in *Wilson Library Bulletin* 29:66-76).

Mr. Fuller seemed an ideal reference librarian with his combination of scholarship and library technique. If any criticism could be found it would be that he gave too much help. The Yale faculty and undergraduate body are going to miss him almost as much as his library colleagues.—Donald G. Wing.

OTTO CHOMET, cataloger at the Brooklyn Public Library, died suddenly on August 14, 1955. Mr. Chomet had been cataloger at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, from 1944 to 1949 when he joined the Brooklyn staff. Mr. Chomet was born in Vienna and came to this country in 1939. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota, Division of Library Instruction. A specialist in German, Yiddish and Hebrew cataloging, Mr. Chomet had translated and published several articles of both general and library interest. His last article appears in the September issue of the *Wilson Library Bulletin*. Mr. Chomet was a member of the ALA, SLA and the New York Library Club.

HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG died on September 15, 1955. Mr. Hirshberg served from 1929 to 1943 as dean of the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University. He continued with the university until 1945 as director of its libraries. Since then Mr. Hirshberg had been an editorial adviser of the *Encyclopedia Americana* and a contributor of articles on library themes.

During Mr. Hirshberg's career he was a cataloger at the Boston Public Library, an assistant librarian at the New York State Library in Albany, an assistant in the music division of the Library of Congress, and assistant and branch librarian at the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh.

He wrote *Subject Guide to Reference Books* and, in collaboration, *Subject Guide to United States Government Publications*.

BERTINE E. WESTON, associated with the *Library Journal* as managing editor from 1929 to 1933 and as editor from 1933 to 1943, died on August 10, 1955.

# Review Articles

## Information Processing Equipment

*Information Processing Equipment*. Edited by M. P. Doss. New York: Reinhold, 1955. 270p. \$8.75.

This collection of the papers of a symposium held in 1953 includes ten papers. The first is "Special typing, stenciling, hectographing, figure preparation and miscellaneous equipment"; the second, "Lensless copying with sensitized papers"; the third, "Photography in the laboratory"; the fourth, "Microcopying . . ."; the fifth, "Xerography"; sixth, "Letterpress and offset printing"; seventh, "Author's guide to effective slides"; eighth, "Audio methods for handling data"; ninth, "Storing and finding technical information with punched cards"; and finally "Numerical data-handling machines."

This miscellany not only duplicates information in other sources but also duplicates within itself—i.e., Stenafax is illustrated and described on pages 11-12, where it may belong, and then is re-illustrated and re-described briefly on pages 47-49, under "lensless copying with sensitized paper," where it does not belong.

New processes, such as Kalfax, are not covered since the basic material on which this "book" was based was all delivered two years ago.

The range of topics, presented with only the most general data on when or where each is suitable economically, runs from reading glasses for two or three diameter enlargement, to typing, to photomicrography, high speed moving picture cameras, slide projection equipment, audio recording devices, etc.

The treatment is uneven. In some of the articles a great deal of technical information is assumed. In others, the difference between 16, 35, and 70 mm. film is described and illustrated. Some of the material, such as that on office dictating machines and movie soundtracks, is simply dragged in, as are slide

rules and conventional office type adding machines and calculators.

The collection of papers is profusely illustrated, and a large percentage of the illustrations seem quite unnecessary—among these, illustrations that appear to add so little to what is so commonly available as to be a waste of space would be: the IBM electric standard typewriter, the Varityper, a publicity picture showing three desks with machines on them and labeled "a battery of three automatic typewriters . . .," a Dick stencil duplicator, a Photostat camera, seven conventional microfilm cameras and reading machines, x-number of pictures of notched or punched cards, etc., etc.

Some of the illustrations are definitely misleading. One shows a man standing next to a pile of books almost up to the top of his head and holding a box of microfilm. The impression it gives is that the small roll of microfilm (weighing 1.5 ounces) takes the place of all this. The caption is "Microfilm for condensation. . . ." But it goes on to say that this film was made for a student . . . and includes all the *pertinent material* found in the 366 pounds of volumes (italics supplied). If the *pertinent material* does not equal the total, and it cannot, then what honest purpose can the illustration serve?

This symposium volume does not add up to a coherent, seminal contribution to knowledge, and the price of \$8.75 for its 270 padded pages is far out of line with the material that might be derived from it that is not readily available elsewhere.—Ralph R. Shaw, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University.

## Technical Reports

*The Technical Report; Its Preparation, Processing, and Use in Industry and Government*. Edited by B. H. Weil. New York: Reinhold, 1954. 485p. \$12.

This book makes an important contribution to a critical area in the documentation of research. Its scope is clearly indicated by

the title and in general its promise is borne out by the text.

The 24 chapters and two appendices are grouped under five general headings. Part 1 is devoted to the functions of the technical report in industry and government. Part 2 deals with preparing and processing the reports and covers details of writing, illustrating, editing and duplicating. Part 3 is on distribution, Part 4 on filing, and Part 5 on use. Every aspect of the technical report is treated, from writing to reading.

There are two general areas in which this collection of papers can be criticized. The first is the manner of address. The audience is for the most part the amateur in each of the many aspects of writing, duplicating and handling of reports. In a few instances this results in such inanities as "Grammar is a subject that cannot be avoided in report writing" and "No filing system needs to be completely original." With respect to the first example, in particular, some compromise might have been safely made with the objective of comprehensiveness by omitting some of the lessons in sophomore English composition. Several books and many articles on technical writing are already available, as witness the bibliography of 71 items on pages 59-62.

The preoccupation of the book with the mechanics of preparing and handling technical reports may explain the second area of deficiency as viewed by this reader, namely the function or role of the technical report in the broad field of documentation of research and development. What is its relative importance in the whole field of scientific and technical literature? Is it primarily a necessary instrument of the research team in industry or government? Is its origin and continuance due primarily to security classification of information, both private and public? Or is it a handy device for applying the "need to know" philosophy of distribution? Perhaps this book is not the appropriate place for discussion of such questions.

Despite these general weaknesses, the work will be welcomed by many. In a book which is a composite of the writing of 23 different authors one does not expect uniformity in content, emphasis or quality of writing. Directed at every person—from typist to executive—who has anything to do with technical

reports, this collection of papers achieves a surprisingly even quality, due no doubt to the work of the editor. It should be an invaluable aid, especially to those individuals in company and government departments who have a wide range of responsibility for technical reports.

Among a number of very useful chapters, three might be mentioned by way of specific examples. "Illustrating, Duplicating, and Binding the Technical Report," by B. A. Jones, is packed with information and might well be expanded into a book. "Cataloging Government Technical Reports," by Bernard Fry, is a compact discussion of points particularly relevant to the subject. And "How to Locate and Obtain Government Information Reports," by Patricia Brown, would be a happy contribution to the volume if it consisted only of the table on "Document-Issuing Government Agencies." The subjects of many other chapters are treated with equal effectiveness.—*Herman H. Henkle, John Crear Library.*

## Naval Academy Library Classification

*Classification Schedules BB-BK: Aeronautical Art and Science, U. S. Naval Academy Library. Compiled by James M. Saunders. [Annapolis, 1954. 88p.]*

In evaluating any classification scheme, one must take into consideration several items of prime importance. These are: Was the scheme developed for a particular library and, if so, is it easily adaptable to other libraries' needs? Is it a practical scheme? That is, is it expandable? Can new developments be placed logically and simply within the framework? Is it easily understood and usable by persons without special training or experience in the subject field?

To all of these questions, the answer concerning this classification is, yes. This scheme, developed by James M. Saunders, is primarily a classification scheme to which letter and numeral notations have been added. There is, for this reason, no evidence of forcing to obtain mnemonic notations or to arrange for systematic evenness in the expansions.

Primarily, this classification of "Aeronautical Art and Science" was prepared for one purpose: providing a satisfactory scheme for a particular library—that of the United States Naval Academy. The fact that it is a good scheme adaptable to the needs of other libraries is a gain in this phase of professional tools.

Mr. Saunders has divided his scheme into four general parts: (1) BB and BC—general, (2) BD and BE—engineering, design and powering, (3) BF and BG—commercial and industrial, and (4) BH, BJ, and BK—military. General works, works on aeronautical education and schools, works on airmanship, flight technique, air navigation and civil aviation law are classified in the general section. In the second section are aeronautical engineering, aerodynamics (applied), aircraft and airport design and construction, power plants, auxiliary machinery and fuels, and general flight propulsion. In section three, commercial and industrial aeronautics, manufacture and trade, airline and airport operation and management and materials on airways in general are found. Section four covers the air forces of the world and their organization, materiel, bases, administration, personnel, supplies, and communications. With this section are classified also works on air warfare, strategy and tactics, weapons, and topics on gunnery.

As will be immediately noticed by those familiar with the two major schemes, Dewey and the Library of Congress, this bringing together of all material in the field of aeronautics is different from both those classification systems. In the Library of Congress system general aeronautics is classed in TL 500 to 830 in the general section devoted to "Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aeronautics"; military aeronautics is classed in the military engineering section UG 630 to 635 and naval aviation is in the VG section devoted to "Minor Services of Navies." In Dewey general aeronautics is found in the section devoted to "Other Branches of Engineering," while military aeronautics is squeezed in with "Military Signalling." Material on air forces of the world is in 358.4, while books on aerial warfare must be divided to class with the emphasized topic in aeronautics or with the history of the war to which it pertains.

For the library of the United States Naval

Academy, or for any library where emphasis must be placed on special technologies, grouping them together rather than spreading them widely as applications to other technologies, Mr. Saunders' classification fills a gap of long standing. For other libraries, careful examination of this scheme will result in a better understanding of one of the fields of technology that has expanded and is expanding far beyond the imaginations of the compilers of Dewey and Library of Congress.

From the point of view of practicality an index to this classification scheme would have made it easier to use, but in his preface the compiler states that by making use of the outlines an index is unnecessary. This is true in a limited sense. However, to make use of the outlines and the classification scheme without an index requires a thorough knowledge of the scheme and experience in its application. To assist the user, there have been inserted numerous cross-references and directions to compare other sections before final classification of the material being handled is determined.

In his assignment of notations Mr. Saunders has adopted the two letter and up to four digits system, similar to the Library of Congress notation, that has been in use at the Naval Academy for the past 15 years. For libraries using the Library of Congress classification, adoption of this scheme would simply mean an assignment of an unused first letter such as K, W, X, or Y in place of B. For libraries using Dewey the problem is more complex, making classifiers regret that we do not calculate on a duodecimal basis or in even larger units so that the base of Dewey could have been broader. As a guide in the future development of Dewey, however, this aeronautical classification will undoubtedly be of major assistance.

In his assignment of notations the compiler has also attempted to allow generously for interclassification and expansion. Large blocks of numbers have been left unassigned in sections where great development seems likely to occur; smaller blocks are unassigned in less important areas, and in nearly every instance there is at least one unassigned number between those assigned.

Other expansion possibilities are provided for in the use of Cutter-type class subdivi-

mons, such as in BG 131, "Special Airlines and Carriers" where subclassification is by name A-Z, e.g. American Airlines, A6; Trans-World Airlines, T7. Extremely close classification is indicated throughout, as for example in BH 401 (special U. S. Air Force groups, wings, etc.) which is subarranged by similar Cutter-type divisions: B63 (special bomber wings) which in turn is subdivided, Wing 4, Wing 22, etc., and F43 (special fighter groups) which is subdivided Gp7, Sq21, etc.

Mr. Saunders is to be congratulated on a magnificent piece of classification work. In it is evidence of much study and thought on the problems facing the classifier, and additional evidence of consultation with aeronautical engineers and aviation specialists. Only the addition of an index to aid those classifiers less adept in using a scheme such as this would have improved it.

Correspondence with the compiler reveals that copies have been mailed to a number of libraries throughout the country that have sizable aeronautics collections, and it is assumed that requests for copies will be honored as long as the supply lasts.—George R. Luckett, U. S. Naval Postgraduate School Library, Monterey, Calif.

## Paperbounds in Print

*Paperbound Books in Print*. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1955. 100p. Paper, \$1.

*Paperbound Books in Print* is a diminutive counterpart to *Books in Print*, but it contains more than meets the eye at first glance. It presents on 100 pages (they look like less because a non-bulking, slick paper stock, identical to that of *Library Journal*, has been used) 4,500 entries of paperbacks ranging in price from 25 cents to two dollars, arranged by subject (pages 3-41) and by author (pages 42-100).

The subject arrangement follows an alphabetized list of 54 subject headings ranging from Archeology to World Affairs. Some of the headings are subdivided: for instance, Art, where books are grouped under History and Criticism, Artists, Design, and Pottery. Catalogers and classifiers may take exception to this rough subdivision, but this tool was

not primarily designed for them, as they will only infrequently have the opportunity to catalog these materials.

It was not designed even for librarians in general but rather for purchasers of paperbacks, here and abroad, for all those who distribute and sell them commercially, and finally as a means of advertising for paperback publishers. The cover pictures of some of the books are shown throughout the text. It will serve librarians because it is the first and only exclusive American paperback bibliography to date and will help them in making a selection of available paperbacks from the majority of publishers in the field (44 are included). They will use it also as a location list of publishers' addresses, and as a price list, and it will be an eye-opener as to how much can be had for comparatively little money. It will help college and university librarians in their attempts to buy fewer copies of class-assigned materials by pointing out to the teaching faculty that such titles can be bought by the students.

Bibliographically, this publication presents original as well as reprint materials—which distinguishes it from Orton's *Reprints in Series*—and summarizes the monthly listings as found in *Publishers' Weekly's* "Mass Market." Planned to appear three times a year, it promises to keep the paperback record up to date.

The subject index is selective and omits crime novels, most fiction except a few representative titles, science fiction and Western stories which can be found under the author entry in the second part of the book. Actually, there are more paperbacks in print than those listed, because the entries were chosen on the basis of titles that the publishers submitted and paid for entering in the title index. The front inside cover carries a short write-up on "How to Buy Paperbound Books," which is too brief to have much meaning for librarians. The back inside cover contains a list of publishers and their addresses. While not a complete tool, *Paperbound Books in Print* should help to open many a library shelf to a yet unused or sparsely used medium of communication which commercially has already found its mass audience.—Frank L. Schick, Wayne University Library.

## Charging Systems

*Charging Systems.* By Helen Thornton Geer.  
Chicago: American Library Association,  
1955. 192p. \$3.75.

This comprehensive handbook was designed primarily to be a guide to the selection of a charging system which would best meet the needs of an individual library. From this one might infer that the book would be of little value to already established systems which are satisfactory enough not to be creating pressures for consideration of change. But this is not the case: in the first place, the charging system in any library should be questioned periodically in the light of technological and system improvements which are constantly being made. Recommendations by surveyors, consultants, and evaluative study groups show that many libraries are using antiquated or unsuitable systems, resulting in waste of staff time, irritation to the reader caused by mistakes, and unnecessary delay in service.

Many large and complex libraries can advantageously install systems in branches, certain reading rooms, etc. which are different from the one best suited to the main circulation point. For example, a single-card system like McBee, using no book card but exploiting one card to serve as call slip, classed circulation file, and time file, is out of place in an open-shelf reading room, where the reader already has the book in hand. Many research libraries have college or other open-shelf collections. Such collections should not employ the general circulation system, thus creating the absurd situation of having a reader fill out a call slip for a book he already has.

The author has presented the advantages and disadvantages of 17 different charging systems and also has described the routines for them involved in charging, discharging, and handling renewals, reserves, and overdues. However, it is not necessary to read the entire book, for happily she has also given an outline of these advantages and disadvantages in terms of procedures, personnel needed, equipment, and patron relations. Almost any library which has not recently reviewed its charging system in the

light of the many existing ones could to advantage exploit Miss Geer's compact study. Libraries attempting to do this will find the task much easier because of her compilation. Until now, it has been necessary for us to dig this information out of the literature as best we could. Close study of several of the systems best known to the reviewer shows that the author is correct in technical as well as general points for those systems; from this it may reasonably be deduced that she has been equally faithful in the presentation of the systems which the reviewer is not qualified to evaluate.

These practical handbooks and manuals treating various facets of the more earthly aspects of library operation not only serve to answer handily the questions we want answered, but also serve to call to our attention the desirability of reviewing procedures which we sometimes too long neglect. This handbook is one of the better ones.—*William H. Jesse, University of Tennessee Libraries.*

## Reference Services

*The Development of Reference Services through Academic Traditions, Public Library Practice and Special Librarianship.* By Samuel Rothstein. (ACRL Monograph No. 14) Chicago: Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1955. ix, 124p. Paper, \$2.75; cloth, \$3.25.

Dr. Rothstein limits his survey of reference services to research libraries in the United States and to the years 1875 to 1940. A final chapter looks briefly at developments since 1940, including documentation. He cites a published statement distinguishing between reference librarians and documentalists, a statement which Dr. Rothstein answers succinctly and with evident pleasure.

Particularly interesting is the picture of the American scholar at mid-nineteenth century, a gifted and often wealthy individual with his own library, independent of other scholars and institutions, and dependent for publication on commercial agencies. In contrast the scholar of the middle twentieth century is a professional working with one or more institutions and dependent on

libraries for his research because of his own lack of wealth and primarily because of the mounting mass of research materials. He demands easy access to these materials and he also demands reference service of a high order.

The development of this reference service is the subject of Dr. Rothstein's study. He sees the public library as the initial agent promoting personal aid as the core of library service and reference service in large public libraries developing from this simple aid to

readers. Its development in university libraries lagged for various reasons, notably the attitude of administration and faculty towards reference librarians.

The author has skilfully traced the evolution of subject specialization in the general research library and university library, special librarianship in the legislative and municipal reference fields and, since the first World War, in the industrial research library.

Dr. Rothstein's analysis of the forces that have shaped the evolution of reference service is masterful. Only a well-controlled mind could see the pattern in so many fields of reference service and present each fully, clearly and readably, pointing out the factors of policies, practices and relationships in their development.

This ACRL Monograph should be read by all reference librarians, and perhaps with benefit by library administrators. It has substance and meaning for many of us.—*Florence M. Gifford, head, General Reference Division, Cleveland Public Library.*

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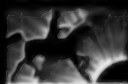
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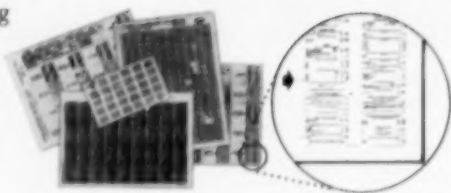


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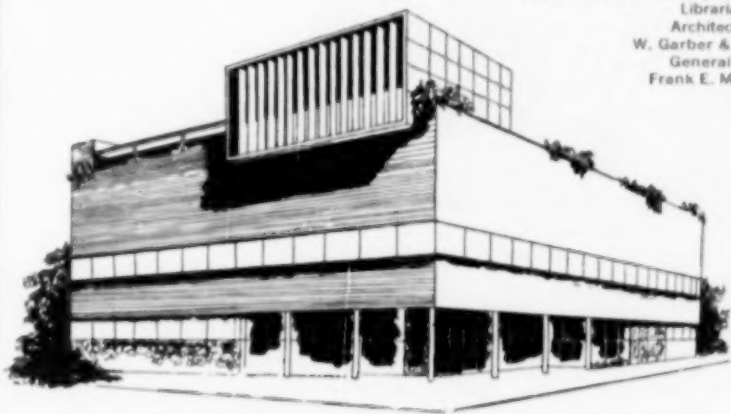
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Running to a mammoth 1,123 pages, the *Supplement* is written in the same tradition that made the original volume the best-thumbed of standard reference works in American and foreign libraries and caused reviewers to label it "indispensable"—"a 'must' for every library reference shelf."

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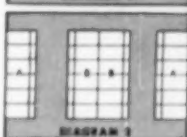
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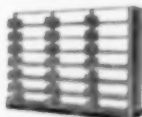


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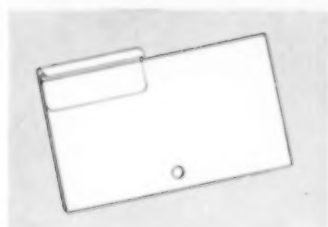


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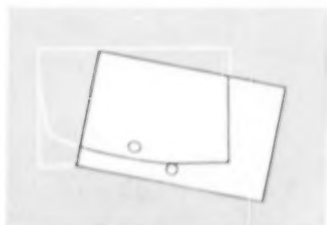
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